Race Attorney Writes Law For California

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 8—One of the three featured articles in the California Law Review for July, and titled "Multi-State Taxation of Interstate Sales," was written by George M. Johnson, brilliant young attorney of this city. Mr. Johnson received all of his college education at the University of California, earning his doctorate of jurisprudence in 1936. He is senior assistant tax counsel of the state board of equalization of California, and is the author of "The Uniform Taxation of Interstate Sales" and "State Sales Taxes and the Commerce Clause."

LAWYERS - 1939

D.C.

Guests Of The Roosevelt's

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Judge and Mrs. Armond W. Scott are shown above just before they left their residence last Thursday to attend the annual reception given at the White House by President and Mrs. Roosevelt in honor of the judiciary. This is the fourth time Judge Scott has attended the affair.

Judge and Mrs. Scott Attend White House Reception

Judge and Mrs. Armond W. Scott attended the annual reception to the judiciary at the White House. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt were host and hostess and the affair is one of the most brilliant social events of the Capitol social season. Judge Scott is presiding in the Municipal Court and over 1200 members of the judiciary, cabinet officers, members of Congress and other outstanding personalities were present. Mrs. Scott wore a French costume of wine color embroidered in silver threads and made with a halter neckline, with which she wore accessories of silver. Judge Scott wore the conventional dress.

Seek To Move White Barristers

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Washington Bar Association at its regular monthly meeting at the Ferrell Law School, Thursday night of last week, appointed a committee to advise with Huver I. Brown and James G. Tyson, his associate counsel, in the prosecution of his suit to evict the District of Columbia Bar Associate, white, from the quarters in private library occupies in the United States District Court Building.

George A. Parker, president of the Washington bar association, appointed to this committee: George E. C. Hayes, chairman; Thurman L. Dodson, Leon A. Ransom, Emory B. Smith and Louis R. Mehlinger.

Race Attorney For Government Upheld By Court

WASHINGTON, D. C.— By a 5 to 3 decision the United States Supreme Court last week sustained a decision Louis R. Mehlinger, a Justice department attorney, previously won for the Government in the United States Court of Claims in a case brought by the Southern Pacific Railway Company.

The Court of Claims dismissed the suit of the railroad. The Supreme Court affirmed this decision. The opinion was delivered by Justice Stanley F. Reed. Justice Pierce Butler dissented. Justice James C. McReynolds and Justice Owen J. Roberts joined in the dissenting opinion. Justice William O. Douglas took no part in the consideration of the case.

The decision represents a saving to the Government from the War and Navy Departments alone of about $40,000 a year.

Woman Lawyer Speaks At Bar Assn. Meeting

Judges And Magistrates Invited To Lawyers' Annual Convention

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The largest number of colored judges and magistrates ever assembled in one place at any time will be present at the 15th annual convention of the National Bar Association in New York City, August 17 to 19.

Those invited are: Judges Charles F. Toney, James S. Watson, and Jane M. Bolin, of New York; Magistrates Myles A. Paige, of New York; Edward W. Henry and Joseph R. Rainey, of Philadelphia; Frank S. Bledsow, of St. Louis, and Charles H. Wills, of South Bend, Indiana; former Judges Wm. H. Hastie, of the Virgin Islands, and James A. Cobb, of the Municipal Court of Washington; together with Herman E. Moore, of Chicago, Illinois, recently appointed to the bench in the Virgin Islands. The District Attorney of the Virgin Islands, James A. Bough, is coming to America to attend the convention.

Program Participants

Those scheduled to appear on the program are: Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, of the Philadelphia Bar; Professor Leon A. Ransom, of Howard University School of Law; Magistrate Myles A. Paige, of New York City; Wm. H. Hastie, former Judge of the Virgin Islands and now Dean of Howard University Law School; Chester K. Gillespie, member of the Ohio Legislature; Sidney R. Redmond, Horace I. Gordon, Vernal J. Williams, and F. B. Ransom, City Councilman of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Haitian Bar Leader

A public meeting will be held on Friday evening, in the St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church. The speakers will be: Charles E. Toney, Justice, Municipal Court of the City of New York and J. Lelio Joseph, President of the Haitian Bar, who will speak on "The Haitian Bar and the Judicial System of Haiti."

Legal Advice Clinic For Washington?

THE Federation of Civic Associations of the District of Columbia proposes to employ attorneys to counsel persons in the lower wage brackets on how to avoid the snares of loan sharks and others who would take advantage of their poverty and ignorance.

Journal and Guide 5-16-36 Wm Peck

There are many organizations for charitable purposes in the District but not one to give legal advice in such situations. On the other hand, legal aid agencies are operating in certain cities to advise people how to stay out of court and to protect them from exploitation.

For the most part, we lack that agency in the legal profession to reach out the helping and guiding hand to many unfortunate and poor people who find themselves in the clutches of the law or in the hands of schemers and sharpsters.

Colored members of such an agency could devise some means by which we can prevent much of our court troubles, and in the case of the poverty-stricken an effort could be made to have them represented by sympathetic and efficient counsel.

It is true among unlettered people who must buy advice, and sometimes buy it from sources which make it dear, that there's a great waste of money and substance from which others profit because there is no trustworthy means of checking it.

We need not recount here the many injustices suffered by many persons because of lack of means to to obtain competent counsel and because of legal advice of a questionable nature or no advice at all.

Such practices could be much reduced and much money and trouble saved our poor people through the instrumentality of such an organization as the Washington Federation proposes.

It should be kept in mind that the Washington proposal, and legal aid bureau as operated in certain cities, are not corporations for profit but for helpfulness to prevent the exploitation of those who for any reason might become the victims of scheming men or who may need advice to prevent unnecessary losses.

LAWYERS- 1939

GENERAL

NEGRO ATTORNEYS FILE $100,000 SUIT FOR WHITES

More Than $10,000,000 Involved. Litigants Are White

WASHINGTON, D. C.— In a suit filed before the United States Supreme Court here recently it was revealed that three Negro attorneys had been employed by the white litigants in the Lewis vs. Cook case which grew out of claims of land grants in the state of West Virginia as far back as 1872, and is said to involve more than $10,000,000.

The Negro attorneys for the petitioner in the case are James E. White and S. A. T. Watkins of Chicago and T. G. Nutter of Charleston. The attorneys on the opposing side are said to be white.

Howard University Dean Cites Need Of Trained Lawyers

Tells Parents To Offer Encouragement To Youth To Take Up Legal Profession; Must Fight For More Law Schools

Washington Bureau, Associated Negro Press

WASHINGTON, June 1—An interesting analysis of present-day conditions in the nation's Negro legal fraternity was given an ANP reporter here this week during a lengthy interview with William E. Taylor, acting dean of Howard University School of Law and famed expert on civil and criminal procedure.

Dean Taylor's statement is newsworthy because the U. S. supreme court decisions (last Dec. 8) in the University of Missouri-Lloyd Gaines case has focused the nation's attention on the admission of Negro students to professional schools of the South's white state universities. Young Gaines seeks admission to the University of Missouri school of law.

With swift verbal strokes, devoid of legal phraseology, Dean Taylor presents his case as follows: "In 1930 the white population of the United States was 122,755,046; the colored population, 11,891, 143. At that time, white lawyers of the country numbered 159, 375, or one to every 695 white persons_____In 1930, there were 1,230 colored lawyers in the country. The present number is about 1,200, or approximately one for each 11,000 Americans of color. The race needs at least 19,000 well-trained and capable legal specialists. Not only is the colored bar hopelessly understaffed, but the number is slowly decreasing while the population is rapidly increasing. Notable decreases between 1930 and 1938; Alabama, from 4 to 2; South Carolina, from 13 to 3; New York, from 120 to 106; New Jersey, from 23 to 12, and Ohio, from 94 to 45, the last named having a decrease of more than 50 per cent.

"Under present bar admission requirements, it is difficult if not impossible to prepare for a legal career except in accredited law schools. There are 88 such schools in the country. Thirty-four of these —in Southern and border states, the District of Columbia and one in Indiana—do not admit colored students. As of 1938, only 139 colored persons were studying law in the other 53 accredited law schools; and in the past decade, about 330 persons have graduated from them_____In 1937-38, in 21 of America's outstanding universities of the north (white), total number of colored law students enrolled was 24; at these same 21 universities, total number of colored law graduates the past ten years was 92_____

"There are more colored lawyers in New York City than in any other municipality except Chicago. If that city (New York) with more than 100 Negro lawyers and 327,705 colored residents, lacks an adequate supply, then how great must be the need in the state of Louisiana where there are approximately 800,000 Negroes—but only three Negro lawyers!

"Colored parents do not give their children sufficient encouragement to study law. Again, too many colored litigants retain white lawyers to represent them ___There are 700 cities in the United States with colored populations ranging from 1,000 to 350,000. These cities need at least 5,500 colored lawyers to adequately protect and safeguard the rights of Negroes.

"The best assurance of justice that a colored man can possibly have, when he becomes involved in litigation, is to be represented by an able colored lawyer. It is, therefore, imperatively necessary that this dangerous tendency of Negroes away from the legal profession be checked. The following steps will remedy the situation:

1. Establishment in each Southern state of at least one law school which colored persons may attend.

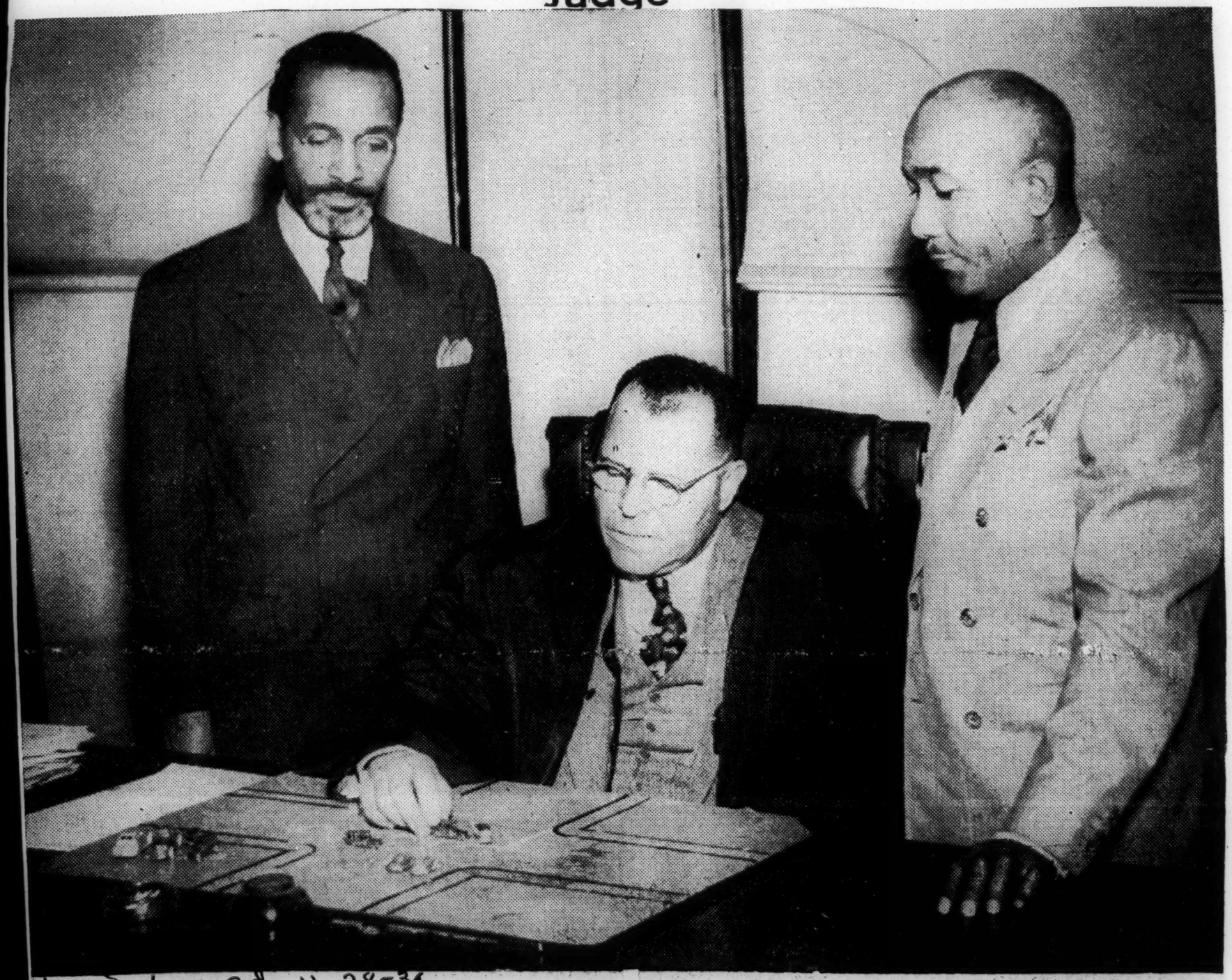
2. Formulation in each colored high school or college of special vocational guidance machinery to discover students with special legal aptitude and encourage them to take law.

3. Organizingg of local and national groups to fight for an equitable number of colored employes, including lawyers, in the service of municipal, state and federal governments.

4. Establishment in colleges, towns and cities and on state-wide and national lines of special placement services to direct colored graduates, including lawyers, to places where their services are needed.

5. The organization in each community which has 500 or more colored inhabitants of legal aid associations. One of the most important matters of public discussion at the present time is that of group health associations—groups of persons who combine and pool their resources in order to furnish themselves with medical care. The members of these groups contribute two or three dollars per month to the common fund. Five hundred people could, by contributing five dollars each, per year, to a legal aid group fund, bring to their community a capable young colored lawyer. Such a legal aid association could, thereby, not only protect their individual and collective legal rights, but also give at least one colored lawyer an assured income immediately upon his graduation. A greater step toward encouraging colored youth to enter upon the study of the law could not be taken.

Federal Judge Visits Municipal Judge



Just like a mail man taking a walk after he gets through his daily duties was the visit of Federal Judge Herman E. Moore of the Virgin Islands to the courtroom of Judge Armond W. Scott of the District of Columbia. Here Judge Moore is pictured standing at right while Judge Scott shows him the disposition of a traffic case. Edgar Brown, president of the United Government Employees, is an interested looker on. In addition to the Municipal Court visit, Judge Moore also called on Attorney General Frank Murphy, Associate Justice Reed and Senator William H. King of Utah. (McNeil Photo.)

LIFTING BANS ON NEGROES.

Hammond, Ind., Nov. 24.—A few days ago Sidney R. Redmond of St. Louis, president of the national organization of Negro lawyers, received a letter from Martindale-Hubbel company of New York, publishers of the American Law directory, saying that the practice of designating the racial identity of colored lawyers will be dropped. The 1940 edition, which lists all attorneys thruout the country, will appear without any racial appellation.

This is significant because it follows in the wake of another important announcement. Dr. Roscoe C. Giles of Chicago, former president of the National Organization of Colored Physicians, recently received a letter from Dr. Olin West, secretary of the American Medical association, stating that the designation "col" after the names of colored physicians in the American Medical directory would be discontinued.

This is the culmination of a strong and protracted protest by these two organizations of the minority group. To the uninitiated this may seem a trivial affair, but to those of us who are on the inside it is a serious matter. These discriminative notations have worked a hardship in many ways.

On May 11 of this year THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE came out boldly against the action of the A. M. A. at the St. Louis meeting in voting to bar qualified Negro physicians from membership in certain states. The stand of this paper has had a fine effect, for one can easily see a gradual relaxation of many embarrsssing bans within these so called "learned professions."

DENNIS A. BETHEA, M. D.

THE NEGRO AND THE LEGAL PROFESSION

By WILLIAM B. TAYLOR

In 1930, the white population of the United States was 122,755,046; the colored population, 11,891,143. At that time, the white lawyers of the country numbered 159,375, or one to every 695 white persons. Assuming that Americans of African descent have as many legal rights which need protection as do their white countrymen there should be at least one colored lawyer to each 695 colored persons.

All persons familiar with American conditions will agree that not are Negroes menaced by the same types of illegal action as are all other Americans but they are constantly denied legal rights which others enjoy without challenge and as a matter of course.

Examples of the latter type of rights and privileges are the following: Equal accommodations in public places and upon public carriers, equal educational opportunities in public schools, equal rights to teach at equal salaries in schools maintained by the public, equal right to employment in the public service, the right to hold public office and to vote in public elections, the right to own property and to live wherever one pleases, the right to equal police and fire protection, and the right to the same or equal public conveniences and improvements. It is evident, therefore, that, as lawyers are the defenders and protectors of legal rights, colored people need more members of that profession than the white people need.

An examinaion of the facts, however, will show that the supply of colored members of the bar falls far short of the need or demand for them. In 1930, there were 1,230 colored lawyers in the country. The present number is about 1,200 or approximately one for each 11,000 Americans of color. The race needs at least 19,000 wll trained and capable legal specialists.

Hopelessly Understaffed

Not only is the colored bar hopelessly understaffed, but the number is slowly decreasing while the population is rapidly increasing. The following table shows how the number of colored lawyers in certain states either remained the same or decreased between 1930 and 1938:

STATE	NO. OF LAWYERS In 1930	In 1938
Alabama	4	2
Arkansas	16	12
California	34	28
Connecticut	6	6
Florida	10	10
Kentucky	25	25
Louisiana	8	3
Maryland	33	29
Mississippi	6	4
New Jersey	23	12
New York	120	105
North Carolina	27	23
Ohio	94	45
Oklahoma	53	32
South Carolina	13	3

Additional evidence of this decrease in legal practitioners is found in statistics of law school enrollments and recent law school graduates. Under present bar admission requirements, it is difficult, if not impossible, to prepare for a legal career except in accredited law schools. There are 88 such schools in the country. Thirty-four of these which are in the Southern and border states and the District of Columbia, and one in Indiana, do not admit colored students. As of 1938, only 139 colored persons were studying law in the other 53 accredited law schools and in the past decade about 330 colored persons have graduated from them. The following table illustrates this diminishing law school attendance and graduation:

	No. Col. Stud. Enrolled 1937-38	No. Col. Grad. Past 10yrs
Columbia Univ.	1	3
Cornell Law School	0	1
Harvard University	3	8
Indiana University	1	2
Northwestern Uni.	3	25
Ohio State Univ.	2	5
Stanford State Univ.	0	0
Syracuse Univ.	0	2
Univ. of California	0	4
Univ. of Chicago	2	10 to 15
Univ. of Cincinnati	1	4
Univ. of Illinois	2	3
Univ. of Iowa	1	1
Univ. of Kansas	2	6
Univ. of Michigan	4	5 to 7
Univ. of Minnesota	1	1
Univ. of Pennsylvania	0	9
Univ. of Pittsburgh	0	0
Univ. of S. California	0	0
Univ. of Wisconsin	1	2
Yale University	0	1

The report of a recent survey of the lawyers of New York County concluded that the bar of that county was "so overcrowded as to constitute a serious problem to the public," but that, as Negroes, . . . they are under-represented." The aforesaid report recommended that admissions to the bar in that county should, in the future, be further restricted, but that such restrictions should not apply to colored lawyers.

There are more colored lawyers in New York City than in any other municipality except Chicago. If that city, with more than one hundred colored lawyers and 327,706 colored residents, lack an adequate supply, then how great must be the need in the State of Louisiana in which there are approximately 800,000 Negroes, but only three Negro lawyers.

6,500 Lawyers Needed

In order to protect the legal rights of the urban Negro alone, there should be at least one colored practitioner to each 700 persons in every urban center in the country. There are 700 cities in the United States with colored populations ranging from 1,000 to 330,000. These cities need at least 6,500 colored lawyers to adequately protect and safeguard the rights of the colored citizens thereof.

This lack of interest on the part of colored people in the legal profession is traceable to several causes. First, the majority of Negroes live in the South, where there are no law schools which they may attend. There are but few colored lawyers in this section. The colored population of Mississippi is 1,009,718. Yet there are only four colored lawyers in the state. South Carolina has a colored population of 763,681, only three of whom are lawyers.

The colored child living in the South will probably reach high school or college without any contact whatever with a colored lawyer and without knowing that a colored person may practice law, or that there is any law school which members of his race may attend. When he learns these facts, he must leave his home and friends, and, in some instances, travel several hundred miles in order to find a school which will admit him.

The nearest law school which the colored child of southern Florida may attend is more than a thousand miles away in the District of Columbia or in Pennsylvania. Is it not perfectly natural then that colored children should have but little interest in the legal profession? Under these conditions, it is surprising that any southern Negroes turn to the law. If there were law schools in each southern state, which admitted colored persons, as there are for whites, hundreds of additional colored college graduate would enter upon the study of law each year.

Secondly, colored people do not give their children sufficient inducement to study law. Too many colored litigants retain white lawyers to represent them.

Thirdly, there is discrimination against colored lawyers in the matter of election and appointment to public office. According to a recent authoritative study, there are 4,507 lawyers holding legal positions for the federal government. Less than ten of these persons are colored. If there were no discrimination in the matter, at least 450 of these positions would be held by them.

Fourthly, the average colored college graduate must have an assured income immediately after he finishes college. Such an income is not always certain for the young colored lawyer.

The best assurance of justice that a colored man can possibly have, when he becomes involved in litigation, is to be represented by an able colored lawyer. It is therefore imperatively necessary that this dangerous tendency of Negroes away from the legal profession be checked. The following steps will remedy the situation:

Steps To Solution

1—The establishment in each southern state of at least one law school which colored persons may attend.

2—The formulation in each colored high school or college of special vocational guidance machinery to discover students with special legal aptitude and encourage them to take law.

3—The organizing of local and national groups to fight for an equitable number of colored employees, including lawyers, in the service of municipal, state and federal governments.

4—The establishment in colleges, in towns and cities and on state-wide and national lines of special placement services to direct colored graduates, including lawyers, to places where their services are needed.

5—The organization in each community which has 500 or more colored inhabitants of legal aid associations. One of the most important matters of public discussion at the present time is that of group health associations—groups of persons who combine and pool their resources in order to furnish themselves with medical care. The members of these groups contribute two or three dollars per month to the common fund. Five hundred colored people could, by contributing five dollars each, per year, to a legal aid group, fund, bring to their community a capable young colored lawyer. Such a legal aid association could, thereby, not only protect their individual and collective legal rights, but also give at least one colored lawyer an assured income immediately upon his graduation.

Isaacs Urges Negro-White Unity at Lawyers Dinner

—Daily Worker Photo

Hubert T. Delaney, Commissioner of Taxation and Finance, Manhattan; Stanley M. Isaacs, Borough President of Manhattan and Mortimer Hays, president, New York chapter National Lawyers Guild.

City Lawyers Guild Holds Luncheon for Negro Delegates To Bar Assn. Parley; Unity for Democracy Is Keynote

Urging unity of all racial minorities, Stanley M. Isaacs, Borough President of Manhattan, made a stirring and passionate plea for democracy at a luncheon held yesterday at Rosoff Restaurant, 43rd Street off Broadway.

The luncheon was tendered by the New York chapter of the National Lawyers Guild as a token of welcome to the Negro delegates attending the fifteenth annual convention of the National Bar Association.

"It is unfortunate," Mr. Isaacs said, "that there has to exist an organization like the National Bar Association. It is unfortunate because the members belonging to it are accepted according to race. A man is a human being whether white or colored and I don't believe in segregation of any kind because of color."

CALLS FOR NEGRO-WHITE UNITY

Mr. Isaacs also said the National Lawyers Guild is the hope of all lawyers because it has a different attitude not based on race or color. He called upon white and Negro lawyers of the country to exert their influence in the fight to preserve democracy against the attacks of anti-Democratic faces.

Paul J. Kern, Civil Service Commissioner of New York, and president of the New York chapter of the Guild, and Hubert T. Delaney, Commissioner of Taxation and Finance for Manhattan, extended official greetings of welcome on behalf of Mayor LaGuardia who was not able to attend the luncheon.

The luncheon turned out to be a round table discussion on the vital problem of cementing the unity of all progressive forces for the maintenance of democracy in America and abroad.

A unique feature of the gathering was the fact that it was the first time a group of white lawyers had invited Negro lawyers as their guests and co-workers in the professional field.

Respnoding to the friendly invitation for cooperation between Negro and white lawyers, William L. Houston, assistant U. S. attorney, and president of the National Bar Association, expressed the deep-felt appreciation of the Negro delegates for the very warm reception extended them by forward looking white lawyers of New York. He pledged cooperation with NLG and urged members of his organization to join the NLG.

SET UP JOINT GROUP

A committee of six, three from the NBA and three from the NLG, was set up to handle all problems of mutual cooperation and to study the proposed bill introduced by Congressman Guyer of California at the closing session of Congress to abolish disfranchisement of the Southern people in all national elections.

The afternoon session of the Negro lawyers convention heard addresses on civil liberties, social security, youth, farm legislation, education and other burning subjects in which Negro lawyers were urged to interest themselves.

Among the many prominent persons who spoke were: Mrs. Mary McCloud Bethune of the NYA, William H. Hastie, first Negro federal judge in America, Vernal J. Williams, New York attorney, William J. Tompkins, recorder of deeds, Washington, D. C., Joseph B. Evans, Farm Security Administration, Chester K. Gillespie, Ohio State Representative, and Sidney R. Redmond, attorney in the Gaines case.

HAVE WE ENOUGH LAWYERS?

Writer Says Race Is Understaffed

In Legal Profession; Cites Data Of Recent Survey

SUGGESTS SOLUTION TO PROBLEM

By WILLIAM E. TAYLOR

IN 1930, THE WHITE POPULATION of the United States was 122,755,046; the Race population, 11,691,143. At that time, the white lawyers of the country numbered 159,375, or one to every 695 white persons. Assuming that Americans of African descent have as many legal rights which need protection as do their white countrymen, there should be at least one Race lawyer to each 695 Race persons.

All persons familiar with American conditions will agree that not only are our people menaced by the same types of illegal action as are all other Americans, but they are constantly denied legal rights which others enjoy without challenge and as a matter of course.

Examples of the latter type of rights and privileges are the following: Equal accommodations in public places and upon public carriers; equal educational opportunities in public schools; equal rights to teach at equal salaries in schools maintained by the public; equal right to employment in the public service; the right to hold public office and to vote in public elections; the right to own property and to live wherever one pleases; the right to equal police and fire protection, and the right to the same or equal public conveniences and improvements.

RACE NEEDS MORE LAWYERS

It is evident, therefore, that, as lawyers are the defenders and protectors of legal rights, Race people need more members of that profession than the white people need.

An examination of the facts, however, will show that the supply of colored members of the bar falls far short of the need or demand for them. In 1930, there were 1,230 colored lawyers in the country. The present number is about 1,200 or approximately one for each 11,000 Americans of color. The race needs at least 19,000 well trained and capable legal specialists.

Not only is the Race bar hopelessly understaffed, but the number is slowly decreasing while the population is rapidly increasing. The following tables show how the number of Race lawyers in certain states either remained the same or decreased between 1930 and 1938.

State	1930	1938
Alabama	4	2
Arkansas	16	12
California	34	28
Connecticut	6	6
Florida	10	10
Kentucky	25	25
Louisiana	8	3
Maryland	33	29
Mississippi	6	4
New Jersey	23	12
New York	120	105
North Carolina	27	23
Ohio	94	45
Oklahoma	53	32
South Carolina	13	3

DECREASE SHOWN BY ENROLLMENTS

Additional evidence of this decrease in legal practitioners is found in statistics of law school enrollments and recent law school graduates. Under present bar admission requirements, it is difficult, if not impossible, to prepare for a legal career except in accredited law schools. There are 88 such schools in the country. Thirty-four of these which are in the southern and border states and the District of Columbia, and one in Indiana, do not admit Race students. As of 1938, only 139 colored persons were studying law in the other 53 accredited law schools; and in the past decade, about 330 colored persons have graduated from them. The following table illustrates this diminishing law school attendance and graduation.

	Colored Students 1937-38	Colored Graduates Past 10 Yrs.
Columbia U.	1	3
Cornell	0	1
Harvard	3	8
Indiana	1	2
Northwestern	3	25
Ohio State	2	5
Stanford	0	0
Syracuse	0	2
U. of California	0	4
U. of Chicago	2	10 to 15
U. of Cincinnati	1	4
U. of Illinois	2	3
U. of Iowa	1	1
U. of Kansas	2	6
U. of Michigan	4	5 to 7
U. of Minnesota	1	1
U. of Pa.	0	9
U. of Pittsburgh	0	0
U. of So. Calif.	0	0
U. of Wisconsin	1	2
Yale	0	1

The report of a recent survey of the lawyers of New York county concluded that the bar of that county was "so overcrowded as to constitute a serious problem to the public," but that, "as to Negroes . . . they are under-represented." The aforesaid report recommended that admissions to the bar in that not always certain for the young colored lawyer.

CITES 5 POINTS TO REMEDY EVILS

The best assurance of justice that a colored man can possibly have, when he becomes involved in litigation, is to be represented by an able colored lawyer. It is therefore imperatively necessary that this dangerous tendency of Negroes away from the legal profession be checked. The following steps will remedy the situation:

1. The establishment in each southern state of at least one law school which colored persons may attend.

2. The formulation in each colored high school or college of special vocational guidance machinery to discover students with special legal aptitude and encourage them to take law.

3. The organizing of local and national groups to fight for an equitable number of colored employees, including lawyers, in the service of municipal, state and federal governments.

4. The establishment in colleges, in towns and cities and on statewide and national lines of special placement services to direct colored graduates, including lawyers, to places where their services are needed.

5. The organization in each community which has 500 or more colored inhabitants of legal aid associations. One of the most important matters of public discussion at the present time is that of group health associations—groups of persons who combine and pool their resources in order to furnish themselves with medical care. The members of these groups contribute two or three dollars per month to the common fund. Five hundred colored people could, by contributing five dollars each, per year, to a legal aid group fund, bring to their community a capable young colored lawyer. Such a legal aid association could, thereby, not only protect their individual and collective legal rights, but also give at least one colored lawyer an assured income immediately upon his graduation. A greater step toward encouraging colored youth to enter upon the study of law could not be taken.

thousand miles away, in the District of Columbia or Pennsylvania. Is it not perfectly natural then that colored children should have but little interest in the legal profession? Under these conditions, it is surprising that any southern Negroes turn to law. If there were law schools in each southern state which admitted colored persons, as there are for whites, hundreds of additional colored college graduates would enter upon the study of law each year.

Secondly, colored people do not give their children sufficient inducement to study law. Too many colored litigants retain white lawyers to represent them.

Thirdly, there is discrimination against colored lawyers in the matter of election and appointment to office. According to a recent authoritative study, there are 4,507 lawyers holding legal positions for the federal government. Less than 10 of these persons are colored. If there were no discrimination in the matter, at least 450 of these positions would be held by them.

Fourthly, the average colored college graduate must have an assured income immediately after he finishes college. Such an income is

county should, in the future, be further restricted, but that such restrictions should not apply to colored lawyers. There are more colored lawyers in New York City than in any other municipality except Chicago. If that city, with more than 100 Race lawyers and 327,706 Race residents, lacks an adequate supply, then how great must be the need in the state of Louisiana in which there are approximately 800,000 Negroes, but only three Negro lawyers.

SAYS EVERY 700 SHOULD HAVE LAWYER

In order to protect the legal rights of the urban Negro alone, there should be at least one colored practitioner to each 700 persons in every urban center in the country. There are 700 cities in the United States with colored population ranging from 1,000 to 330,000. These cities need at least 6,500 colored lawyers to adequately protect and safeguard the rights of the colored citizens thereof.

This lack of interest on the part of colored people in the legal profession is traceable to several causes. First, the majority of Negroes live in the south, where there are no law schools which they may attend. There are but few colored lawyers in this section. The colored population of Mississippi is 1,009,718. Yet there are only four colored lawyers in the state. South Carolina has a colored population of 763,681, only three of whom are lawyers.

The colored child living in the south will probably reach high school or college without any contact whatever with a colored lawyer and without knowing that a colored person may practice law, or that there is any law school which members of his race may attend. When he learns these facts, he must leave his home and friends and, in some instances, travel several hundred miles in order to find a school which will admit him.

LACK OF SCHOOLS IS GREAT PROBLEM

The nearest law school which the colored child of southern Florida may attend is more than a

Survey by Howard University Dean Reveals Alabama Has Only 2 Race Lawyers, South Carolina 3

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP)—An interesting analysis of present-day conditions in the nation's Negro legal fraternity was given recently by William E. Taylor, acting dean of Howard University School of Law, and expert on civil and criminal procedure.

Dean Taylor's statement is newsworthy because the U. S. Supreme Court decision (Last Dec. 8) in the University of Missouri-Lloyd Gaines case has focused the nation's attention on the admission of Negro students to professional schools of the South's white state universities.

ONE LAWYER TO EACH 11,000 PERSONS

Dean Taylor "presents his case" as follows: "In 1930 the white population of the United States was 122,755,046; the colored population, 11,891,143. At that time, white lawyers of the country numbered 159,375, or one to every 695 white persons. In 1930, there were 1,230 colored lawyers in the country.

"The present number is about 1,200, or approximately one for each 11,000 Americans of color. The race needs at least 19,000 well-trained and capable legal specialists. Not only is the colored bar hopelessly understaffed, but the number is slowly decreasing while the population is rapidly increasing. Notable decreases between 1930 and 1938; Alabama, from 4 to 2; South Carolina, from 13 to 3; New York, from 120 to 105; New Jersey, from 23 to 12, and Ohio, from 94 to 45.

"Under present bar admission requirements, it is difficult if not impossible to prepare for a legal career except in accredited law schools. There are 88 such schools in the country. Thirty-four of these—in Southern and border states, the District of Columbia and one in Indiana—do not admit colored students.

"As of 1938, only 139 colored persons were studying law in the other 53 accredited law schools; and in the past decade, about 330 persons have graduated from them. . . In 1937-38, in 21 of America's outstanding universities of the north (white), total number of colored law students enrolled was 24; at these same 21 universities, total number of colored law graduates the past ten years was 92.

NEW YORK INSUFFICIENTLY STAFFED

"There are more colored lawyers in New York City than in any other municipality except Chicago. If New York with more than 100 Negro lawyers and 327,705 colored residents, lacks an adequate supply, then how great must be the need in the state of Louisiana, where there are approximately 800,000 Negroes—but only three Negro lawyers.

"Colored parents do not give their children sufficient inducement to study law. Again too many colored litigants retain white lawyers to represent them. There are 700 cities in the United States with colored populations ranging from 1,000 to 350,000. These cities need at least 6,500 colored lawyers to adequately protect and safeguard the rights of Negroes.

"The best assurance of justice that a colored man can possibly have, when he becomes involved in litigation, is to be represented by an able colored lawyer. It is, therefore, imperatively necessary that this dangerous tendency of Negroes away from the legal profession be checked. The following steps will remedy the situation:

SUGGESTIONS

1. Establishment in each Southern state of at least one law school which colored persons may attend.

2. Formulation in each colored high school or college of special vocational guidance machinery to discover students with special legal aptitude and encourage them to take law.

3. Organizing of local and national groups to fight for an equitable number of colored employes, including lawyers, in the service of municipal, state and federal governments.

4. Establishment in colleges, towns and cities and on state-wide and national lines of special placement services to direct colored graduates, including lawyers, to places where their services are needed.

5. The organization in each community which has 500 or more colored inhabitants of legal aid associations. Five hundred people could, by contributing five dollars each, per year, to a legal aid group fund, bring to their community a capable young colored lawyer. Such legal aid association could, thereby, not only protect their individual and collective legal rights, but also give at least one colored lawyer an assured income immediately upon his graduation. A greater step toward encouraging colored youth to enter upon the study of the law could not be taken.

Says Colored Lawyers Gaining Race Confidence

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Thomas Campbell, well known Denver lawyer, who is here to attend the convention of the National Negro Bar Association August 15-18, in a statement here last week told of the accomplishments of the association and said that Negro lawyers are gaining the confidence of the race. Speaking of the forthcoming convention Mr. Campbell said that the meeting promises to be one of the most outstanding and interesting in history.

"During the past year the bar association through its aggressive and learned president," said Mr. Campbell, "has accomplished a great deal not only for the bar association but for the Negro race throughout the country.

"The time has approached when the Negro lawyer has gained the confidence of the people and especially the property owning and business people of our group. They are being patronized more in years past, notwithstanding that there are a few wealthy Negroes and organizations that have not the confidence in the integrity and skill of the Negro to give the consideration in the matter of legal work. Nevertheless the Negro lawyer is making rapid strides in his profession."

Mr. Campbell, who is the director of the 14th district of the association, is one of the leading lawyers of the race, and has attained much success in his profession. He is a graduate of the law school of Howard university and has been practicing in Denver for the past 30 years. He is one of the most prominent citizens of Denver, and is well known in the civic, church, and political life of the community. While here, is residing at Harlem branch of the YMCA.

LAWYERS - 1939 GENERAL

U. S. Needs 19,000; Has Only 1,200

Dean of Howard Law School Tells Why Young Men Shun Legal Profession

By WILLIAM E. TAYLOR
Acting Dean, Howard U. School of Law

In 1930, the white population of the United States was 122,755,046; the colored population, 11,891,143. At that time, the white lawyers of the country numbered 159,375, or one to every 695 white persons.

Assuming that Americans of African descent have as many legal rights which need protection as do their white countrymen, there should be at least one colored lawyer to each 695 colored persons.

All persons familiar with American conditions will agree that not only are colored citizens menaced by the same types of illegal action as are all other Americans, but they are constantly denied legal rights which others enjoy without challenge and as a matter of course.

Examples of the latter type of rights and privileges are the following:

Equal accommodations in public places and upon public carriers, equal educational opportunities in public schools, equal rights to teach at equal salaries in schools maintained by the public, equal right to employment in the public service;

The right to hold public office and to vote in public elections, the right to own property and to live wherever one pleases, the right to equal police and fire protection, and the right to the same or equal public conveniences and improvements.

It is evident, therefore, that, as lawyers are the defenders and protectors of legal rights, colored people need more members of that profession than the white people need.

18,000 Short

An examination of the facts, however, will show that the supply of colored members of the bar falls far short of the need or demand for them. In 1930, there were, 1,230 colored lawyers in the country.

The present number is about 1,200 or approximately one for each 11,000 Americans of color.

The race needs at least 19,000 well-trained and capable legal specialists.

Not only is the colored bar hopelessly understaffed, but the number is slowly decreasing, while the population is rapidly increasing.

Number Falling Off

The following table shows how the number of colored lawyers in certain States either remained the same or decreased between 1930 and 1938.

STATE	No. 1930	No. 1938
Alabama	4	2
Arkansas	16	12
California	34	28
Connecticut	6	6
Florida	10	10
Kentucky	25	25
Louisiana	8	3
Maryland	33	29
Mississippi	6	4
New Jersey	23	12
New York	120	103
North Carolina	27	23
Ohio	94	45
Oklahoma	53	32
South Carolina	13	3

Additional evidence of this decrease in legal practitioners is found in statistics of law school enrollments and recent law school graduates. Under present bar admission requirements, it is difficult, if not impossible, to prepare for a legal career except in accredited law schools.

Barred from Many Schools

There are eighty-eight such schools in the country. Thirty-four of these, which are in the Southern and border States and the District of Columbia, and one in Indiana, do not admit colored students.

As of 1938, only 139 colored persons were studying law in the other fifty-three accredited law schools; and in the past decade, about 330 colored persons have been graduated from them.

This lack of interest on the part of colored people in the legal profession is traceable to several causes. First, the majority live in the South, where there are no law schools which they may attend. There are but few colored lawyers in this section.

One for 252,000

The colored population of Mississippi is 1,009,718. Yet there are only four colored lawyers in the State. South Carolina has a colored population of 763,681, only three of whom are lawyers.

The colored child living in the South will probably reach high school or college without any contact whatever with a colored lawyer and without knowing that a colored person may practice law, or that there is any law school which members of his race may attend.

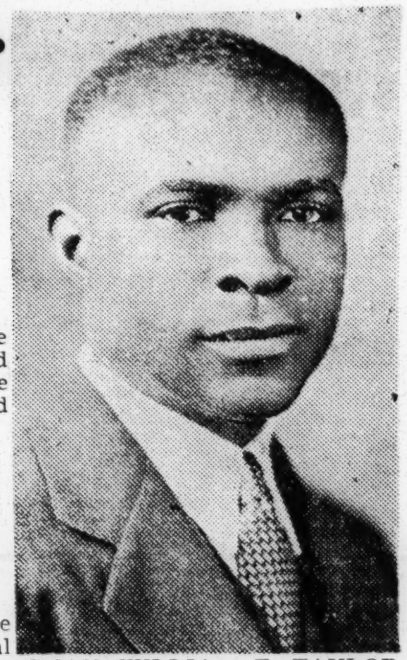
When he learns these facts, he must leave his home and friends and, in some instances, travel several hundred miles in order to find a school which will admit him.

The nearest law school which the colored child of southern Florida may attend is more than a thousand miles away, in the District of Columbia or in Pennsylvania.

Take Natural Course

Is it not perfectly natural, then that colored children should have but little interest in the legal profession? Under these conditions, it is surprising that any Southern colored students turn to the law.

If there were law schools in each Southern State, which admitted colored persons, as there are for whites, hundreds of additional colored college graduates would enter upon the study of law each year.



DEAN WILLIAM E. TAYLOR

Secondly, colored people do not give their children sufficient inducement to study law. Too many colored litigants retain white lawyers to represent them.

Thirdly, there is discrimination against colored lawyers in the matter of election and appointment to public office. According to a recent authoritative study there are 4,507 lawyers holding legal positions under the Federal Government. Less than ten of these persons are colored.

If there were no discrimination in the matter, at least 450 of these positions would be held by them.

Economic Factor

Fourthly, the average colored college graduate must have an assured income immediately after he finishes college. Such an income is not always certain for the young colored lawyer.

The best assurance of justice that a colored man can possibly have, when he becomes involved in litigation, is to be represented by an able colored lawyer.

It is therefore imperatively necessary that this dangerous tendency away from the legal profession be checked. The following steps will remedy the situation:

1. The establishment, in each Southern State, of at least one law school which colored persons may attend.

2. The formulation, in each colored high school or college, of special vocational guidance machinery to discover students with special legal aptitude and encourage them to take law.

Job Fight Needed

3. The organizing of local and national groups to fight for an equitable number of colored employees, including lawyers, in the service of municipal, State and Federal Governments.

4. The establishment, in colleges, in towns and cities and on State-wide and national lines, of special placement services to direct colored graduates, including lawyers, to places where their services are needed.

5. The organization, in each community which has 500 or more colored inhabitants, of legal aid associations.

Could Pool Funds

One of the most important matters of public discussion at the present time is that of group health associations — groups of persons who combine and pool their resources in order to furnish themselves with medical care. The members of these groups contribute two or three dollars per month to the common fund.

Five-hundred colored persons could, by contributing $5 each, per year, to a legal aid group fund, bring to their community a capable young colored lawyer.

Such a legal aid association could, thereby, not only protect their individual and collective legal rights, but also give at least one colored lawyer an assured income immediately upon his graduation.

A greater step toward encouraging colored youth to enter upon the study of law could not be taken.

What can we do to increase his tribe?

Shortage in Lawyers

William E. Taylor, acting dean of the Howard University school of law, says we need 19,000 lawyers and have only 1200.

Worse than that, Dean Taylor reports that the number of colored lawyers is decreasing.

For this he blames the absence of law schools in the Southern States and points out that Mississippi with a million colored residents has but four colored lawyers.

If we haven't enough lawyers to go round and th we have are getting fewer, the law business is in a d state. Indeed it is in the same fix as the ministry and pi ir- macy.

Time was when we had many more students whc wished to be preachers and druggists than we have now. But we got to the place that churches and drug stores found it difficult to continue to pay comparatively good salaries, students eager to make money transferred tc other fields.

But getting back to the lawyers, we need them more than they need us. We can't begin to obtain the lega rights we deserve or preserve those we have without lega advisers and advocates.

Ours is the job to make the profession of law attrac tive financially again for young men. The laborer is worthy of his hire.

On this point Dean Taylor is specific. In another col umn of the AFRO he tells how communities should poo resources to hire a year-round attorney.

Will it pay? Of course it will. If we have made the gains we have with only 1200 lawyers, an increase of a bare fifty per cent would mean legal redress for thousands of persons who never heard of that word.

Many a person doesn't realize the debt he and all of us owe to his and our lawyer. His mere presence makes livable some communities, freeing them of petty discrimi- nations and oppressions.

Legal victories won in one city or State have bene- fited millions living in the forty-seven other States.

Maybe, too, lawyers have been a little backward in selling themselves to the public. Whatever the drawback, the remedy is now at hand.

Each community which values peace, progress and happiness needs to assure itself of at least one outstand- ing lawyer whom it can depend upon to lead its legal battles and make a living at it.

Negro Lawyers Delegates Reject Red-Baiting Smear

Resolution, Naming Communism on Same Level With Fascist Jew Baiters Turned Back; Noted Speakers Appear Today

A resolution which attempted the impossible—lumping together Communism and bestial fascism—was sent back into committee by a vote of 3 to 1 at the fifteenth annual convention of the National Bar Association (Negro) which opened a three-day session yesterday at Public School 136, West 135th St. and Edgecombe Ave. The resolution purported to con- demn anti-Semitism.

Waving his arms like one pos- sessed, and yelling at the top of his voice, Judge Cobb of Philadel- phia, who last year dragged in a few red herrings before the Dies Committee, urged the delegates to pass the resolution because "Com munism is just the same as fas- cism. It is un-American and is out to uproot our form of government."

His words received very little re- sponse from the audience.

LIBERAL ATTORNEY OPPOSES

Charles H. Huston, former dean of law at Howard University, and chief council for the NAACP, in making a motion to have the res- olution recommitted, said: **"I don't think Communism and fascism stand on the same basis. And I won't go on record in favor of something which I am honestly opposed to. I cannot vote for this resolution which is not at all in conformity with the truth."**

Mr. Huston, expressing the senti- ments of many delegates, went on further to say that the resolution was drafted ostensibly to condemn the wave of anti-Semitism in America, but in its broad and sweeping statement charging Com- munism with terrorizing and per- secuting Jews it would compel the delegates to vote for something which is neither true in word or deed.

The opening session of the con- vention was devoted to a very in- formative discussion on women as practicioners of law. Mrs. Sadie Alexander, city solicitor in Phila- delphia, and wife of the prominent Negro lawyer, Raymond Pace Alex- ander, gave a luminating descrip- tion of the many difficulties over come by the 57 Negro women law- yers in the country who have been admitted to the bar.

NOTABLES TO SPEAK

Today's session will hear ad- dresses on the following topics: "American Civil Liberties," by Wil- liam H. Hastie, dean of Howard University School of Law, and formerly judge of the Virgin Is- lands; "The Civil and Political Rights of Negroes in Ohio," by Chester K. Gillespie, member of the Ohio State legislature; "Juve- nile Delinquency in New York City," by Horace I. Gordon, New York; "Significance of the Gaines Decision," by Sidney R. Redmond, member of the defense council in the case.

Judge Charles E. Toney of the Municipal Court of New York and J. Lelio Joseph, president of the Haitian Bar, will address a public mass meeting 8:30 tonight at St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, Edgecomb Avenue and West 137th Street.

The convention will close Satur- day after election of officers.

LAWYERS- 1939

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
April 14, 1939

Negro Lawer Will Talk Here Tonigh

Judge William Henry Harrison regarded as one of the best inform ed negro lawyers and orators in the country, will speak at 8 o'clock Friday evening at Selma University both white and colored persons of the city having been invited to hear him. His address will be on better race relationship. His appearance here is sponsored by the Rev. D. V Jemison, vice president at large of the National Baptist Convention of which Harrison is president.

Born of slave parents in Mississippi, William Harrison worked his way through school, graduating from Rogers Williams University in Nashville with the degree of bachelor of arts and from the law department at Walden University, Nashville. He was chosen by the Oklahoma Bar Association of the state of Oklahoma to serve as special judge of the Superior Court of Oklahoma County, and later he was assistant attorney general of the state of Illinois and a member of the board of pardons and payrolls of Illinois.

Mobile, Ala., Register
April 19, 1939

Judge Harrison Speaks To Colored Audience

Judge W. M. Harrison of Chicago one of the leading colored figures in the United States, Monday nigh addressed an audience at the Franklin Street Baptist Church and, ministers said, proved an inspiration to members of the race in Mobile.

Harrison was judge of the superior court of Oklahoma County for five years, an assistant attorney-general of the state of Illinois and a member of that state's board of pardons and paroles. A native of Mississippi, he also has been active in Chicago church affairs.

The speaker chose as his subject, "The Way Out," and said that the colored race must have faith in God

Negro Lawyer To Lecture At John Marshall Law Inst

Black Dispatch

By WILLIAM HENRY HUFF

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)—Atty. Euclid Louis Taylor who formerly headed the extradition department of the state's attorney's office, has recently been employed by the John Marshall law school to give a series of lectures on extradition and interstate rendition giving his first lecture Monday.

Mr. Taylor is a recognized authority. While heading that department in the office of former State's Attorney Swanson, he prepared the papers for the extradition of Samuel and Martin Insull, late barons of the utilities industry, along with thousands of others.

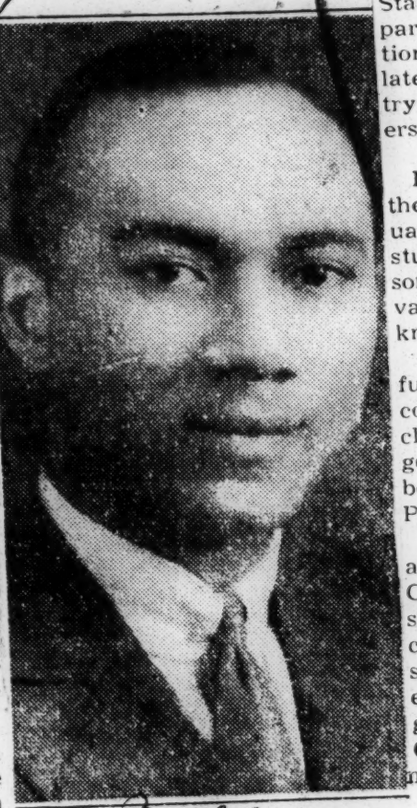
6-3-39

There are only two Negroes in this post-graduate class at the school, Attorney Frank B. Ryan and the writer. Every student in this graduate class is a lawyer already, a member of some state bar, working for advanced degrees and a greater knowledge of law. Fred A. Egan, who served two full terms as prosecutor for Lake County, Indiana, is a student in the class. Other lawyers high in the government service are also members of this class. All received Prof. Mr. Taylor with open arms.

In addition to serving five years as assistant state's attorney for Cook County, Mr. Taylor has been special attorney for Armour and Company in labor relations cases, special attorney for the board of elections, and is now assistant general counsel for the Cook County Republican County Central Committee. He was formerly a lecturer at the Chicago law school for two years. He is a protege of Silas M. Strong, a former vice president of the Cook County Bar Association and at present a director of the National Bar Association.

ILLINOIS

LECTURER



ATTY. EUCLID L. TAYLOR, who began a series of lectures at John Marshall Law school. Monday Attorney Taylor was formerly a lecturer at the Chicago Law school for two years.

EUCLID TAYLOR TO LECTURE AT JNO. MARSHALL

By WILLIAM HENRY HUFF

Atty. Euclid Louis Taylor, who formerly headed the extradition department of the state's attorney's office, has recently been employed by the John Marshall Law school to give a series of lectures on tradition and interstate rendition.

6-4-39

Attorney Taylor, a recognized authority, began his first lecture Monday. While heading the department in the office of former State's Attorney Swanson, he prepared the papers for the extradition of Samuel and Martin Insull, late barons of the utilities industry, along with thousands of others.

Class of Lawyers

Frank Ryan and the writer are the only Negroes in this postgraduate class at the school. Every student is a lawyer, a member of some state bar, working for advanced degrees and a greater knowledge of law.

Fred A. Egan, who served two full terms as prosecutor for Lake county, Ind., is a student in the class. Other lawyers high in the government service are also members of this class. All received Prof. Taylor with open arms.

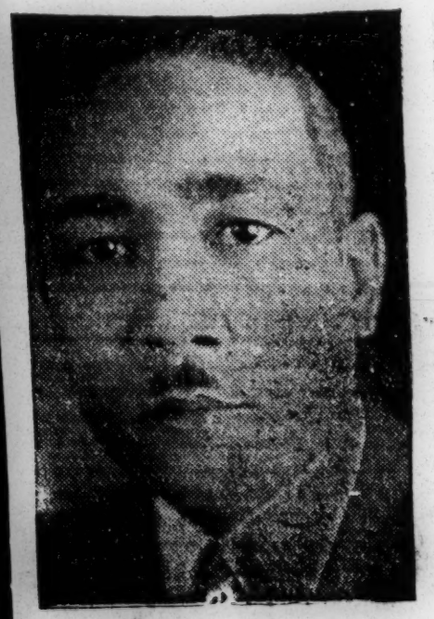
In addition to serving five years as assistant state's attorney for Cook county, Mr. Taylor has been special attorney for Armour and company in labor relations cases, special attorney for the board of elections, and is now assistant general counsel for the Cook County Republican Central committee.

Herman E. Moore Sat In Case Involving Thirty Million

Noted Barrister Served 5 Years As Assistant Commissioner, Ill. Commerce Commission

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—(ANP)—Attorney Herman E. Moore, prominent member of the Illinois bar, for five years asstsiant commissioner of the Illinois Commerce commission and a former director of the NAACP, last Wednesday was nominated as judge of the district court, Virgin Islands, by President Roosevelt. His name was sent to the senate for approval and confirmation of the appointment is expected soon.

Long active in civic affairs and in litigation involving the rights of his people, Atty. Moore is also a noted traction expert, having served for the past five years as assistant commissioner of the Illinois Commerce commission. During that time he was in full charge of the Chicago Traction division's universal transfer case, whose decision legalized issuance of transfers from elevated trains to street cars and buses, and vice versa.



HERMAN E. MOORE

Commissioner Moore also sat in a judicial capacity in the case involving the division of $30,000,000 in fares and as a result of his decision in that case, the huge sum was divided between the elevated railroad and the street car lines as he had directed.

The new federal jurist is 45 years old, a native of Jackson, Miss. He received his A. B. degree in 1914 from Howard university, his master of laws in 1919 from Boston university law school, and his first training in traction matters when he served as attorney for the Boston Traction Co., from 1919-21.

Judge Moore is a former president of the Cook County Bar association and at the time of his appointment was a member of a prominent loop law firm, his associates being Attorneys William L. Dawson (former alderman, 2nd ward), William H. Haynes, Irvin C. Mollison (member Chicago Library board) and J. Ernest Wilkins.

Judge Moore is happily married and resides with his wife on the near Southside. She will join him at their future home in the Virgin Islands as soon as he has established his residence there. As federal judge, he will succeed Judge William H. Hastie of Washington, D. C. who recently resigned the post to ity groups, was appointed secretary as a defender of the rights of minor- join the faculty of Howard University's School of Law.

Several months ago another Chicagoan, Robert Morse Lovett (white) member of the faculty of the University of Chicago and long famed to the governor of the Virgin Islands.

POPULAR ATTORNEY

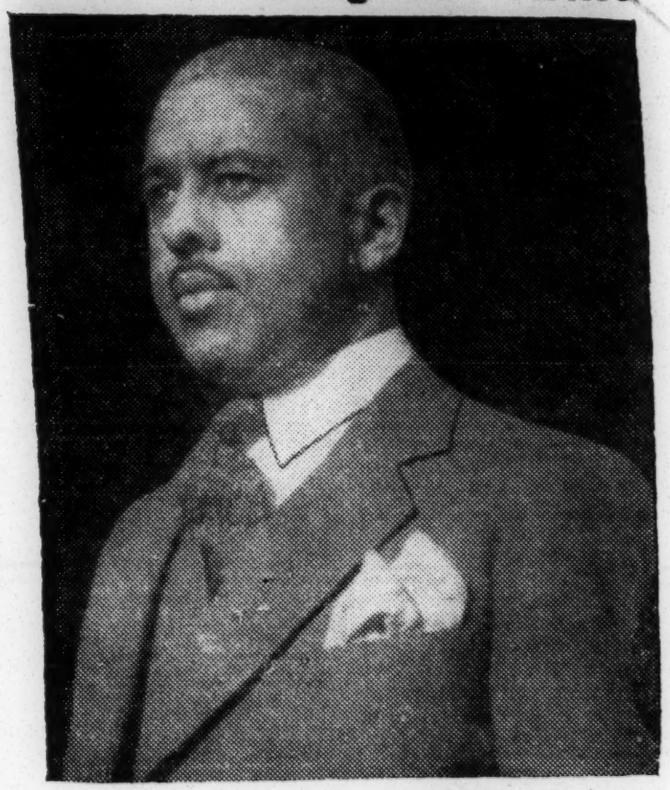
Miss M. Jeane Mitchell, attorney-at-law, who graduated from Kansas University in 1936, receiving the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to the Bar in 1938. Atty. Mitchell is making a great record in her profession. She has been victorious in many cases in the courts. Personality, beauty and convincing speech have resulted in her popularity both in social and business circles. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell of 1610 Brooklyn, is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, the Kansas Citians club, and teh newly elected president of the Bridle and Saddle club. She is associated with Attorneys Clark and Herbert at 208 Linco'n building.

$5,000 JOB

CHARLES H. MAHONEY, Detroit lawyer and insurance company head, who was appointed to the five-man Michigan Labor and Industry Commission by Governor Frank Fitzgerald, last week. The job pays $5,000 a year. Mr. Mahoney is a native of Michigan and a veteran Republican.

LAWYERS- 1939

Honored for Distinguished Service



Att'y Sidney R. Redmond

Two leading St. Louis organizations, the Epsilon Lambda chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and the Greater St. Louis Lodge of Elks, No. 1210, on successive nights honored Attorney Sidney R. Redmond for distinguished and exemplary services in the Gaines Case recently won before the U. S. Supreme Court. Thursday evening at a banquet at the Pine Street Y.M.C.A. the Alphas presented Redmond, who is a member, with a handsome gold watch chain, and Friday evening at the new Elks Rest on Cardinal Avenue, a life membership in the lodge and a plaque were tendered to the outstanding lawyer. Redmond accepted both awards in his usual modest but frank manner. He declared that in reality it was only the beginning of an important task. He urged that the splendid co-operation of the organizations be continued and that he hoped to merit the continuing trust bestowed upon him by so many citizens.

Atty. John A. Davis Makes Both Presentations

Attorney John A. Davis, former member of the Missouri Legislature and one of the leaders at the local bar, made both presentations to Atty. Redmond. At the Alpha banquet, and at the Elks' dinner, Davis traced the long fight for civil rights from the disappointing Reconstruction period down to the Gaines' decision. He told of one of the first leaders in the U. S. Senate, the Hon. Hiram Revels of Mississippi, the grandfather of the recipient, Sidney R. Redmond. Davis, in his deliberate style, pictured the rise of the Negro lawyer in the past twenty years as the first line of defense of the group. He designated Redmond as one of the finest before the American Bar, now ably wearing the mantel of his illustrious grandfather, the Hon. Hiram Revels, who was the first Negro U. S. Senator.

Made Best Plea Before Court

Davis told of a public remark made recently before a large meeting of citizens by the Episcopal Bishop of Missouri, The Right Reverend Scarlett, Bishop Scarlett said that one of the lawyers representing the University of Missouri in the Gaines case said that Attorney Redmond made the finest plea of all before the Supreme Court in Washington. "This praise from an opponent," Davis said, "sprang from the sheer character and ability of our honored brother and guest, Sidney Revels Redmond."

Alphas Have $100 Fund Ready

The local Alpha fraternity has a government bond for $100 set aside for the scholarsip fund being raised for Lloyd Gaines, the young man who was plaintiff in the famous case. This contribution was made more than a year ago, the first to the fund. Aaron E. Malone is the president of the Epsilon Lambda chapter.

Elks Alive to Present Issues

The Greater St. Louis Elks are alive to the many fights for civil rights and liberties, of which the award to Atty. Redmond was a part. Last week the lodge sent a truck load of food and clothing to the Southeast Missouri sharecroppers evicted to the highways. Oliver Thornton is the Exalted Ruler.

MISSOURI

Honor St. Louis Lawyer For Role In Gaines Case

St. Louis Alphas and Elks Laud Attorney Redmond

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Two leading St. Louis organizations, the Epsilon Lambda Chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, and the Greater St. Louis Lodge of Elks, No. 1210, on successive nights honored Attorney Sidney R. Redmond for distinguished and exemplary services in the Gaines Case recently won before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Thursday evening at a banquet at the Pine Street YMCA the Alphas presented Attorney Redmond with a handsome gold watch chain, and Friday evening at the new Elks Rest on Cardinal Avenue, a life membership in the lodge and a plaque were tendered to the outstanding lawyer.

He declared that in reality it was only the beginning of an important tasks. He urged that the splendid co-operation of the organizations be continued and that he hoped to merit the continuing trust bestowed upon him by so many citizens.

JOHN A. DAVIS MAKES BOTH PRESENTATIONS

Attorney John A. Davis, former member of the Missouri Legislature and one of the leaders at the local bar, made both presentations to Atty. Redmond. At the Alpha banquet, and at the Elks' dinner, Davis traced the long fight for civil rights from the dissapointing Reconstruction period down to the Gaines' decision.

He told of one of the first leaders in the U. S. Senate, the Hon. Hiram Revels of Mississippi, the grandfather of the recipient Sidney R. Redmond. Davis, in his deliberate style, pictured the rise of the Negro lawyer in the past twenty years as the first line of defense of the group. He designated Redmond as one of the finest before the American Bar, now ably wearing the mantel of his illustrious grandfather, the Hon. Hiram Revels.

MADE BEST PLEA

Davis told of a public remark made recently before a large meeting of citizens by the Episcopal Bishop of Missouri, The Right Reverend Scarlett. Bishop Scarlett said that one of the lawyers representing the University of Missouri in the Gaines case said that Attorney Redmond made the finest plea of all before the Supreme Court in Washington. "This praise from an opponent," Davis said, "sprang from the sheer character and ability of our honored brother and guest, Sidney Revels Redmond."

The local Alpha fraternity has a government bond for $100 set aside for the scholarship fund being raised for Lloyd Gaines, the young man who was plaintiff in the famous case. This contribution was made more than a year ago, the first to the fund. Aaron E. Malone is the president of the Epsilon Lambda chapter.

The Greater St. Louis Elks are also alive to the many fights for civil rights and liberties, of which the award to Atty. Redmond was a part. Recently the lodge sent a truck load of food and clothing to the Southeast Missouri sharecroppers evicted to the highways. Oliver Thornton is the Exalted Ruler.

To Delete Word "Negro" From 1940 Law Directory

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22, (ANP)—Atty. Sidney R. Redmond, president of the National Bar association, has received a letter from the Martindale-Hubbell company, New York, publishers of the American Law Directory which lists the lawyers of the country, that the practice of designating the racial identity of Negro lawyers will be stopped. The 1940 edition of the directory will list all lawyers without racial appellation.

"This favorable action," Atty Redmond explained, "may be indicative of what can be accomplished when there is protest backed by organization. We are going to continue to seek to have America be completely American for all Americans."

Sidney Redmond at Washington U.

Attorney Sidney R. Redmond, president of the National Bar Association, spoke in the assembly room of Brown Hall, Washington University, Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 21. He discussed the Gaines case and its effect on the educational situation. After presenting the background of the case and showing that it was a typical example of current interracial issues, the students were allowed to ask questions. All seemed intently interested in the matter and the consensus of opinion was that Missouri must do far more for Negro education than it is doing if fair play is to prevail.

Attorney Sidney Redmond Elected To Presidency Of National Bar Association In Convention Here

Attorney Sidney R. Redmond, who won national fame recently in the Gaines vs. University of Missouri case, was the victorious candidate for the presidency of the National Bar Association which closed its three days convention on Saturday afternon at the Harriet Beecher Stowe Junior High School 136, at 135th street and Edgecombe avenue.

Other officers elected with Mr. Redmond were: Thomas Campbell, Denver, Col.; E. L. Wheaton, Toledo, O.; and Sara Pelham Speaks, N. C.—vice presidents; George W. Evans, Baltimore, Md., re-elected secretary; Miss Marjorie McKenzie, Washington, D. C., assistant secretary; and G. Edward Dickerson, Philadelphia, Pa., re-elected treasurer. Mr. Redmond's nominated opponents included Albert Gilbert of New York City, who upon decisive defeat, 58-19 moved to make the election of Mr. Redmond unanimous, and Euclid L. Taylor, Chicago, Ill., who declined the nomination in favor of the St. Louis victor.

The handsome incoming president graciously received ethusiastic congratulations on the platform of the auditorium immediately following the official voting session and was inducted into office by the presiding officer and outgoing president, William H. Houston, who made brief formal induction of all new officers. Indicative of the favor this successful candidate found with the individual members there were no less than five seconds to Mr. Davis' nomination of Mr. Redmond.

The new persident is a graduate of Harvard Law School in 1926, took his baccalaurate degree at Harvard majoring in Economics; he took his college preparatory work at Talladega. He was born in 1902 in Jackson, Miss., and went through the elementary grades in that city. His father is a greatly respected citizen of Jackson and is said to pay the second largest tax bill in the county. He has been married to the former Miss Gladys Freeman of Boston for the last six years. The couple have no children. Upon graduating from law school Mr. Redmond began the practice of law associated with Henry P. Espy the same year with present offices at 11 North Jefferson street, St. Louis, Mo. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha, Sigma Chapter, Boston; and the I. B. P. E. of W.

The publication of a law journal, pertinent to the organization is one of the foremost plans in the new president's program. Organizing the lawyers is another. He is open to suggestions from any individual member; he hopes "to institute a vigorous program to enforce civil rights" and to generally improve the organization.

This organization of legal minds, commenced business sessions on Thursday of last week continuing until 7:05 p. m., Saturday evening with William L. Houston, president, presiding. The president's speech detailed the work of the organization for the last year and Mr. Houston waxed eloquent as he gave an account of his stewardship. He declared that in connection with the last convention held in Durham, N. C. in August, 1938, he undertook to get out a souvenir journal and authorized Meredith H. Thompson, vice-president of the organization to solicit for the convention city. Mr. Houston after detailing the arrangements he had made declared that Thompson had not turned in the money and had failed to give a report of the advertisements.

The assemblage voted to act upon the report at a later meeting.

New Prexy Of Bar Assoc.

SIDNEY R. REDMOND

Mrs. Alexander Talks

The first formal address of the meeting was delivered on the topic "Women at the American Bar," by Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander of Philadelphia. It was a masterful address on an interesting topic and it was revealed by Mrs. Alexander that she will publish her address as a reference work.

Friday morning, Tax Commissioner Hubert T. Delany addressed the lawyers on political activities. Attorney Belford Lawson of Washington, D. C., was introduced and he in turn introduced Prof. Leo A. Ransom of Howard University Law School who spoke on "The Law and Operation of Social Security." Fred R. Moore, editor of The New York Age, extended greetings to the lawyers after which the meeting was adjourned to enable those present to attend the luncheon tendered by the National Lawyers Guild, New York City Chapter, at the Hotel Rosoff, 147 West 43rd street.

On Friday afternoon the Hon. William H. Hastie, dean of the Howard University Law School and former Judge of the Virgin Islands, speaking on "American Civil Liberties" emphasized the effect of civil liberties, the Negro implications in New Jersey's Hague case and a Federal Anti-Lynching Act. In the same session Attorney Chester K. Gillespie, members of the Ohio Legislature, spoke of the vicious political situation at Wilberforce University where students were intimidated into parties of political significance. Then Sidney R. Redmond described details giving support to the "Significance of State ex rel Gains v Canada, Registrar of the University of Missouri" demonstrating to the body the value of the fight against discrimination whether individual or in a group.

According to the speaker, although this decision does not definitely open the way into the Missouri University for Negro enrollment, it did broaden the educational horizons within the state, open up opportunities for Negro graduate instructors and presents a challenge to the Negro Bar in other states along lines of the McNeary case which proved the right of even an individual to carry the fight against discrimination into the courts.

Mrs. Bethune Speaker

At this meeting Dr. William J. Thompkins, a physician and official, Federal Recorder of Deeds with offices at Washington, D. C., and the popular national figure, head of the Negro division of the N. Y. A., Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, spoke to the assembly congratulating them on their past work and offered fervent hopes for their future detailed success. They were introduced by Nathan H. Dobbins and Thurman L. Dodson respectively of Washington, D. C. Joseph H. V. Evans representative of the Farm Administration spoke for another five minutes and was introduced by Judge William Hastie. The address of Horace I. Gordon, N. Y. C., on Juvenile Delinquency was held over, due to the press of time, until the Saturday morning session. Martin Popper, N. Y. C., was the only other speaker on validity of vote regardless of whether or no the poll tax had been paid.

In the afternoon, on Saturday, just previous to the election of officers the session waxed stormy on occasions in the discussion and acceptance of various resolutions and committee findings. One of the more hotly contested concerned the voting of $500 as life membership in the N. A. A. C. P. The measure was tabled. Another resolution of national interest was the one scoring the designation of Justice Davies to the Supreme Court by President Roosevelt. The group will encourage Negro participation in union activities and fight for the passage of a Federal Anti-Lynch Bill. Discrimination in every field including inter-racial marriage is the front of the organization. The heated discussion over the resolution scoring Communism, Fascism and other un-American-isms which threatened the peace of the New York City aggregation was re-committed.

The new president, Sidney R. Redmond, will be on national official at the next annual convention which will meet in August, 1940 in Columbus, O.

Various Committees

The Committee determining the policies of the new year but in existence for 1938-39 include the regular committees of the National Bar Association Standing Committee, on Time and Place, Euclide L. Taylor, Chicago, Ill., chairman; special Committee on Supreme Court, A. T. Walden, chairman; on International Law, Judge James A. Cobb, acting chairman; Lawyers Day Committee, W. Avery Jones; Publicity and Public Relations, George A. Parker, chairman; Credentials, William T. McKnight, chairman; Revision of Constitution, Jesse Herslip, chairman; Criminal Investigation, Judge Myles A. Paige, chairman; Legal Education, George Parker, chairman; Jurisprudence and Law Reform, Charles Houston, chairman; Legislative, Chester Gillespie, chairman; Memorial, Georgia Jones Ellis, chairman; Fact Finding and Resolutions, Louis L. Redding, chairman; and special ones including Discrimination, Study, Charles Houston, chairman and the Bar Journal, Judge William Hastie, chairman.

Among the lawyers attending this convention were: Thurman L. Dodson, Nathan A. Dobbins, Mrs. Isadora Letcher, George Parker, L. M. Hershaw, Judge James A. Cobb, Leon A. Ransom, T. J. Houston, James M. Nabrit, Jr., Miss Marjorie McKenzie, George Peterson, Belford Lawson, Miss Ollie M. Cooper, Charles Houston and Judge William H. Hastie of Washington; Daniel W. Ambrose, and Willard L. Brown of Charleston, W. V.; Mrs. Eunice Carter, Martin Popper, Edward A. Watts, Albert Gilbert, Donald Critchton, Assemblyman William T. Andrews, Assistant Corporation Counsel Eardlie John, William T. Garvin, Fitzgerald Phillips, Harrison S. Jackson, Judge Myles A. Paige, Horace I. Gordon, Miss Sally Gatling, Vernal Williams, Cuthbert P. Spencer, Lamar Perkins, Thurgood Marshall, Louis A. Lavelle, Mrs. Sarah Pelham Speaks, and Mrs. Lucille Chance of New York, N. Y.

George W. Evans Sr., and Jr., Linwood G. Koger and E. R. Sole of Baltimore, Md.; George Lawrence, Euclid L. Taylor, Richard Westbrooks, Walter J. Brefford Jr., Francis C. Stadford, and Judge Herman E. Moore from Chicago, Ill.

Sidney R. Redmond, George W. Wade, and John A. Davis of St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Wheaton and William T McKnight of Toledo, O.; C. J. Gates, and M. Hugh Thompson of Durham, N. C.; Thomas Campbell of Denver, Col.; Carter W. Justin Jr., of Harrisburg, Pa.; Norman B. Johnson of Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. K. Gillespie and Jesse Herslip of Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Sadie Alexander, Edward G. Dickerson and Raymond P. Alexander of Philadelphia, Pa.; John A. Hibbler, Little Rock, Ark.; W. Avery, Winston-Salem, N. C.; James A. Bough, Jackson, Miss.; Joseph H. Lelio, Batonnier de l'Ordre des Avocats of Harris-Virgin Islands; S. D. Redmond, Percival Thoby, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Robert Hargrove, Jersey City, N. J.; J. Henry Clayton, Roanoke, Va.; Wade H. Carter, Anacostia, D. C.; Matthew Bullock, Boston, Mass.; A. T. Walden, Atlanta, Ga.; and W. Howard Flowers, Augustus W. Gray, John N. Riggs and William A. Powell.

BIGGEST CONVENTION EVER HELD BY BAR ASSOCIATION CLOSES

Sidney R. Redmond Chosen President at New York Meeting; Going to Columbus in 1940

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (ANP)—After selecting Columbus, Ohio, as next year's convention city and electing Atty. Sidney R. Redmond of St Louis, president the National Bar Association at last Saturday's session of its 15th annual convention, closed what was generally described as the best attended meeting in the organization's history. NBA was organized in 1925 by Hon. George H. Woodson. The three-day session was held at Public School 136.

A graduate of Harvard college and Harvard Law School, President Redmond has been practicing for 13 years and is a member of the national board, NAACP, having been NBA regional director for six years. In St. Louis he has been outstanding in defense of the civil rights of Negroes and was assistant counsel in the famed U. of Missouri-Lloyd Gaines case which formed the basis of his convention address, "Significance of the University of Missouri Case."

Also elected as NBA officers were the following: W. Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Sara Pelham Speaks, Manhattan, and E. L. Wheaton, oledo, Ohio, vice president; George W. Evans, Baltimore, secretary, and G. Edward Dickerson, Phila.

The resolution committee report, submitted on Saturday, advocated affiliation of NBA members with colored lawyers of foreign lands; urged removal of all Jim Crow and other barriers by national and local bar associations; commended President Roosevelt for his recent appointment of Chicago's Herman E. Moore to the Virgin Islands Federal judgship, condemned the recent appointment of Tennessee's white Elmer Davies to a federal judgeship in that state; termed the U. S. Supreme Court decision (last Dec. 8) in the U. of Missoouri-Lloyd Gaines case "a landmark in the struggles of Negroes for equal educational opportunity;" urged membeship support of the NAACP; urged NBA members to work for amendements in federal and state social security legislation so that Negro domestic and farm workers may be included in its benefits urged that passage of an anti-lynching bill by the next congress be made an issue in all congressional campaigns where support of the Negro electorate is sought.

Members of the resolution committee: Attys. Louis L. Redding, chairman; William T. McKnight, Thurman Dodson, E. L. Wheaton Horace(I. Gordon, Sally Gatling John N. Griggs and Thomas Campbell.

Euclid L. Taylor, Chicago, director of Region II, introduced federal judge Herman E. Moore, who addressed the convention. The presidential address was delivered by William L. Houston, assistant U. S. Attorney General. Other speakers at the various sessions included Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, Philadelphia; Albert C. Gilbert, Mortimer Hays, A. Phillip Randolph, Rev. John Johnson and Magistrate Myles A. Paige, all of New York City; Dr. George W. Bowles, former president, National Medical association; William H. Hastie, dean of Howard U. Law School; Chester K. Gillespit, Cleveland; Horace I. Gordon, New York City; Justice Charles E. Toney, New York City; J. Lelio Joseph, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, president of the Hatian Bar assocation, F. B. Ransom, Indianapolis, and several others.

At the convention's close the delegates heard of the action of New Jersey's Governor A. Harry Moore, who reportedly said he would attempt to curtail the seasonal migration there of Southern Negro farm workers to the potato fields. The annual influx was blamed for creating serious relief, law enforcement, health and labor problems in New Jersey.

At Friday's luncheon at Hotel Rosoff, NBA delegates, members and visitors heard a remarkible address by Borough President Stanley M. Isaacs, who lashed out at the segregation policy of America's white American Bar association.

Declared effective speaker Isaacs: "I don't believe in segregation by race or creed, so it is unfortunate that an organization like the National Bar association has to exist. It is a lasting disgrace to the American bar association tha tthey have set up the color barrier.

"The rights and privileges of minority groups will survive only if they stand together. That is one reason the policy of the American Bar association is so harmful to America.

Hubert Delaney, NYC tax commissioner, presied at the luncheon also introduced as speakers Paul J Kern, president, NYC Municipal Civil Service commission, who represented Mayor LaGuardia; Mortimer Hays, president of the local guild chapter, and W. L. Houston, assistant U. S. attorney general.

Among the women lawyers attending the convention were Eunice Hunton Carter, NYC; Lucille Chance, NYC; Isadore Letcher, Washington, D. C.; Elsie Austin, Cincinnati and Ollie M. Cooper and Marjorie McKenzie, both of Washington.

HEADS N.B.A.

8-26-39

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Bar Association, whose 15th annual two day convention closed Aug. 19, was the best attended in its history.

Atty. J. Lelio Joseph, president of the Haitian Bar Association, and Newly appointed Federal Judge Herman E. Moore and U. S. District Attorney Baugh of the Virgin Island were present.

The following officers were elected President, Sidney R. Redmond, St. Louis; Vice Presidents, Thomas Campbell, Denver, Colo., Sarah P. Speaks, New York City, E. L. Wheaton, Toledo; Secretary, George W. Evans, Baltimore; Treasurer, G. Edward Dickerson, Philadelphia.

The meeting next year will be in Columbus, Ohio.

President Redmond is a member of the national board of the NAACP; was one of the lawyers in the University of Missouri case and delivered one of the principal addresses of the convention on "The Significance of the University of Missouri Case." He has been a regional director of the National Bar Association for six years and has served as chief counsel in much litigation in Missouri to enforce the civil rights of Colored people.

Attorney Redmond is a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School. He has been a member of the bar for 13 years and has an extensive practice. His father, S. D. Redmond, is one of the leaders of the Jackson.

ATTY. SIDNEY R. REDMOND
Of St. Louis, Mo., who was elected President of National Bar Association at its meeting in New York.

Lawyers Convention Endorses Anti-Lynching Bill, Condemns Tennessee Judge Appointment

8-26-39
Philadelphia, Pa
Tribune

Flays White Bar Association Ban; Selects Columbus, Ohio, For Next Convention

8-26-39
Chicago Defender

NEW YORK, Aug. (ANP)—After selecting Columbus, O., as next year's convention city and electing Atty. Sidney Redmond of St. Louis, president, the National Bar association, at last Saturday's session of its 15th annual convention, closed what was generally described as the best attended meeting in the organization's history. NBA was organized in 1925 by Hon. George H. Woodson. The three-day session was held at Public School 136.

Also elected as NBA officers were the following: W. Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Sara Pelham Speaks, Manhattan, and E. L. Wheaton, Toledo, O., vice presidents; George W. Evans, Baltimore, secretary, and G. Edward Dickerson, Phila., treasurer.

BACK ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

The resolutions committee report submitted on Saturday, advocated affiliation of NBA members with colored lawyers of foreign lands; urged removal of all Jim Crow and other barriers by national and local bar associations; commended President Roosevelt for his recent appointment of Chicago's Herman E. Moore to the Virgin Island Federal judgeship; condemned the recent appointment of Tennessee's white Elmer Davies to a federal judgeship in that state; termed the U. S. Supreme court decision (last Dec. 8) in the U. of Missouri-Lloyd Gaines case "a landmark in the struggle of Negroes for equal educational opportunity"; urged membership support of the NAACP; urged NBA members to work for amendments in federal and state social security legislation so that Negro domestic and farm workers may be included in its benefits; urged that passage of an anti-lynching bill by the next congress be made an issue in all congressional campaigns where support of the Negro electorate is sought.

ROSTER OF SPEAKERS

Euclid L. Taylor, Chicago, director of Region II, introduced federal judge Herman E. Moore, who addressed the convention. The presidential address was delivered by William L. Houston, assistant U. S. Attorney General. Other speakers at the various sessions included Mrs. Sadie T. Alexander, Philadelphia; Albert C. Gilbert, Mortimer Hays, A. Philip Randolph, Rev. John Johnson and Magistrate Myles A. Paige, all of New York City; Dr. George W. Bowles, former president, National Medical association; William H. Hastie, dean of Howard U. Law school; Chester K. Gillespie, Cleveland; Horace I. Gordon, New York City; Justice Charles E. Toney, New York City; J. Lelio Joseph, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, president of the Haitian Bar association; F. B. Ransom, Indianapolis, and several others.

FLAY A.B.A. BAN

At Friday's luncheon at Hotel Rossoff, NBA delegates, members and visitors heard a remarkable address by Borough President Stanley M. Isaacs, who lashed out at the segregation policy of America's white American Bar association.

Hubert Delaney, NYC tax commissioner, presided at the luncheon, also introduced as speakers Paul J. Kern, president, NYC Municipal Civil Service commission, who represented Mayor LaGuardia; Mortimer Hays, president of the local guild chapter, and W. L. Houston, assistant U. S. attorney general.

Among the women lawyers attending the convention were Eunice Hunton Carter, NYC; Lucille Chance, NYC; Isadora Letcher, Washington, D. C.; Elsie Austin, Cincinnati; Ollie M. Cooper and Marjorie McKinzie, both of Washington, and Mrs. Alexander

"WOMEN AT THE AMERICAN BAR"

DURING THE 15th annual convention of the National Bar Association here last week, one of the most interesting addresses that it was our privilege to hear was delivered by that eminent Philadelphia lawyer, Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, who delivered a scholarly address on a topic on which there is little or no reference material.

Mrs. Alexander made the men present sit up and think when she told them that six out of every ten Negro women lawyers in the United States are self-supporting and that of the 57 Negro women lawyers who are known to her and who constitute about 5 per cent of Negroes at the bar, over 75 per cent are engaged in the practice of law as a profession and some of them have gone far in public office.

The speaker said that she had exhausted every known source of information but that such sources were so meager as to be almost of little value. As an example of this, she cited the fact that the third woman of any race to be admitted to practice law in the United States was a Negro woman, Miss Charlotte Ray, graduate of Howard University Law School, who was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in Washington, D. C, in 1872. In attempting to verify the fact that Miss Ray was a Negro woman, Mrs. Alexander said she wrote Howard University authorities but they were unable to tell her anything definitely. It was after she had scanned the records and located another student of the school at the same time, that Mrs. Alexander was able to record the startling fact. Fortunately for the Philadelphian, she contacted J. C. Napier of Nashville, Tenn., and he was able to recall Miss Ray as being definitely a Negro woman.

From that beginning in 1872 there are now 57 Negro women lawyers who are practicing in the U. S., and one of that number, Miss Jane Bolin, was recently elevated to the bench as Justice of the Court of Domestic Relations in this city. Mrs. Alexander has been assistant city solicitor for Philadelphia for 8 years and another, Miss Elsie Austin, formerly assistant attorney general of Ohio, is now legal advisor to the Recorder of Deeds in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter is an assistant district attorney in New York County while Mrs. Violet Anderson was the first woman assistant prosecutor to serve in Chicago. As opportunities increase and the barriers are let down against women, more and more the chances for advancement are increasing.

Mrs. Alexander has done not only her sex but the race as well a great service by unearthing the facts about our women before the bar. She intends to publish the results of her survey and we know that it will be a source of inspiration not only to women but to the race as well.

LAWYERS GUILD CLOSES THIRD ANNUAL MEET

Few Negroes at Sessions

With leading Negro lawyers taking active part in the program, the Interracial National Lawyers' guild ended its third annual convention in Chicago Monday. W. Robert Ming, Jr., of the law faculty of Howard University and Hubert T. Delany, member of the New York City tax commission, led discussions on public utilities and resolutions on suffrage.

The National Lawyers' guild was formed to discuss problems ignored by the lily-white American Bar Association and includes in its membership judges and public officials in all sections of the country. There are two Negroes on the national board, Delaney and Earl B. Dickerson, assistant attorney general of Illinois. Dickerson was formerly a member of the board of directors of the Chicago chapter. Truman K. Gibson, Jr. is the present local board member.

Despite the recognition given colored lawyers by the guild, few have taken out memberships. There are less than 30 affiliated although statistics reveal several thousands throughout the nation. The guild has insisted that there be no color barrier.

Raps Colored Lawyers Inertia

In addition to those already mentioned, Negro attorneys at the convention included Charles Houston of Washington, N. A. A. C. P. special cousel; Belford Lawson, of Washington, winner of the picketing case carried before the supreme court; Theodore Berry of Cincinnati, and Will Robinson, Charles Wilson and Edward Toles of Chicago.

Commenting on the failure of attorneys in general to become members of the guild, Mr. Gibson said, "It would seem that Negro lawyers have been remiss in protecting themselves and their professional status by so conspicuously staying away in large numbers from the ranks of the guild. The colored lawyer has complained bitterly for years at the failure of the American Bar Association to welcome him to membership. The colored lawyer in Chicago has complained of the action of the Chicago Bar Association in excluding him. It certainly does not make for confidence when the lawyer fails to participate in an organization which meets his pleas of prior years.

"It would seem that the colored practitioner is shying from the designation 'liberal' and seeking to enter portals that will always be closed to him. The guild is not by any means a radical organization. Included in its ranks are respected judges and public officials from all sections of the country. Present and participating in the convention were numbers of supreme court judges, federal court judges, commerce commissioners and other government servants."

Mayor Swears In Negro Woman as Judge; Summons Her to Office, Then Breaks News

Times Wide World

Miss Jane M. Bolin at the Summer City Hall yesterday taking the oath to sit in the Domestic Relations Court.

Told by telephone that Mayor La Guardia wanted to see her yesterday forenoon at the New York City Building at the World's Fair, Miss Jane M. Bolin obeyed the summons, wondering what the Mayor wished to speak to her about, and got one of the surprises of her life when he swore her in as the first Negro woman justice of the Domestic Relations Court.

Miss Bolin, who was graduated from Wellesley in 1928 and from the Yale Law School in 1931, will fill the vacancy left by Charles Brandt Jr., whose term expires Sept. 30, 1943, but who has reached the retirement age. She has been assistant corporation counsel, assigned to the Domestic Relations and Children's Courts, since 1937.

The new justice is the wife of Ralph E. Mizelle, an attorney in government service in Washington. She uses her maiden name in her professional life and intends to be known by her maiden name on the bench.

At the Mizelle apartment at 35 West 110th Street, overlooking Central Park, Justice Bolin declared last night that she had had no inkling of the nature of the business Mayor La Guardia wished to see her about yesterday. Friday night one of the Mayor's secretaries telephoned and said merely that Mr. La Guardia wished to see her.

Accompanied by Mr. Mizelle, she went to the city's Fair Building. The oath was administered in the panelled office of the Mayor. Commenting on it last night, Justice Bolin said it was a "big surprise," adding modestly that she "naturally felt pleased." Numerous friends showered congratulations on her last night.

As to her future job, she said she would be guided by humane principles and would try her best to iron out family difficulties wherever possible. She said she had learned a great deal while practicing in the Domestic Relations and Children's Courts and had found that the lawyers practising in these courts had always tried to be fair in their handling of cases. She said she had found her work interesting because it meant helping maladjusted persons to adjust themselves. She will report for duty tomorrow to Presiding Justice John Warren Hill.

Miss Bolin was born thirty-one years ago in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Her father, Gaius Bolin, and her brother, Gaius Bolin Jr., practice law in partnership there. She was admitted to the bar in 1932 and she has offices at 1,107 Broadway.

Justice Bolin is a member of the executive board of the New York Urban League. She is also on the executive board of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People and is a member of the New York County Lawyers Association and the Harlem Lawyers Association. She serves also on the legislative committee of the United Neighborhood Houses.

First Colored Judge

[Acme Photo.]

JANE BOLIN. 7-25-39

New York, July 24. — [Special.] — Jane Bolin, 31 years old, who was sworn in Saturday as the first colored woman judge in the history of New York, took up her duties as a justice in the court of domestic relations today. She has been an assistant corporation counsel since 1937 and was given the new appointment by Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia. She is the wife of Ralph E. Mizelle, a Washington lawyer.

NEW YORK'S FOURTH NEGRO JUDGE NOW ON TEE BENCH

Miss Jane M. Bolin Sworn In By Mayor As Judge Of Family Court

First Negro Woman Judge

New York City got its fourth Negro judge Saturday when Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia swore in as a Justice of the Court of Domestic Relation, Miss Jane Bolin, 31-years- old, of 35 West 110th street, in a brief ceremony at the City of New York Building at the World's Fair.

The new Justice in private life is the wife of Attorney Ralph Mizelle, assistant solicitor in the Post Office, Washington, D. C. Her husband accompanied her when she appeared in the Mayor's office to take the oath of office as successor to Justice Chas. Brandt, Jr., who retired recently. The appointment is for a term of ten years and the position pays a salary of $12,000 per year.

Justice Bolin reported to Presiding Justice John Warren Hill on Monday morning at 137 East 22nd street and there as one of the 11 Justices of the court she received her assignment which sent her to Brooklyn Family Court wher she took the bench and heard a case for violation of support. After hearing the case Justice Bolin found that the erring husband was two weeks in arrears of the $14 he was supposed to contribute weekly to the support of his wife.

To even matters up, Justice Bolin added $3 to the amount for each week in arrears the erring husband was supposed to pay. In the afternoon, Justice Bolin, who will sit sans robe, journeyed back to Manhattan where she was inducted into office in a special ceremony with Justice Jacob Panken presiding. She was the recipient of beautiful bouquets and baskets of flowers. At her home late in the day she was busy over a large pile of congratulatory telegrams, letters and cards, which had come from friends, when The New York Age reporter interviewed her.

JUSTICE JANE M. BOLIN

Surprised At Appointment

Justice Bolin said that she was surprised at her appointment, having known nothing about it until she was summoned to the Mayor's office. "Naturally," she said, "I am very happy about my appointment. It is a great distinction to become a woman judge, whether the first or not."

Since her appointment as an Assistant Corporation Counsel in 1937 she had been assigned to the Court of Domestic Relations, work which she said she found very interesting and which she enjoyed "helping people to settle their problems."

Born in Poughkeepsie, the daughter of Attorney Gaius C. Bolin, she was one of four children. Her college work was done at Wellesley College where she was an honor graduate in 1928. Her law work was done at Yale Law School from which she was graduated in 1931. Coming back to New York she was admitted to the bar in 1932 and up to the time of her appointment as an assistant corporation counsel in 1937 she had engaged in the private practice of law. In 1936 she was drafted by the Republican organization of the 19th Assembly District as candidate for the Assembly against Assemblyman Robert W Justice, Democrat, but was defeated in the Democratic landslide which not only swept Harlem but also the nation.

Although she has been practicing law, Miss Bolin has been active in social welfare agencies and much of her spare time has been spent with them. A member of the New York County Lawyers' Association and a former vice-president of the Harlem Lawyers' Association, she is also a member of the executive boards of the New York Urban League and the New York branch of the N. A. A. C. P. She is also member of the Harlem Tuberculosis and Health Committee, and on the legislative committee of the United Neighborhood Houses.

Aside from being the first and only Negro woman judge in the United States, Justice Bolin is the first Negro judge assigned to the Court of Domestic Relations. She is the fourth Negro judge in the City of New York the others being Municipal Court Justices James S. Watson and Charles E. Toney, both Democrats, elected in 1930 for ten year terms, and Magistrate Myles A. Paige, Republican, appointed by Mayor LaGuardia for a ten year term in 1936.

The appointment of Miss Bolin was hailed by all as a most popular selection. In the court to which Justice Bolin is assigned all cases of family trouble are heard and adjustments made.

NEW YORK CITY—Miss Jane M. Bolin (above) 31, was sworn in July 22 by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia as a justice in the Court of Domestic Relations in New York City. Miss Bolin is the first Negro woman judge in the history of the city. She has been an assistant corporation counsel since 1937, and in private life she is Mrs. Ralph E. Mizelle, wife of a Washington lawyer. (Acme photo).

Miss Jane M. Bolin Named N. Y. Judge

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Miss Jane M. Bolin, 31, assistant corporation counsel assigned to the domestic relations and children's court since 1937, received the surprise of her life when she was sworn in as a justice of the domestic relations court Saturday after Mayor LaGuardia had called her to his office at the New York City building of the World's Fair on what she supposed was routine business.

Her appointment makes her the first colored woman judge in the nation and one of the youngest of her sex to act as jurist. It is LaGuardia's second Negro appointment to the bench, Justice Myles Paige having been named some months ago.

Miss Bolin, who was graduated from Wellesley in 1928 and from the Yale law school in 1931, will fill the vacancy left by Charles Brandt Jr., whose term expires Sept. 30, 1934, but who had reached the retirement age.

In private life the new justice is the wife of Ralph E. Mizelle, assistant solicitor of the United States post office in Washington. She uses her maiden name in her professional life and intends to be known by her maiden name on the bench.

Justice Bolin confessed Saturday night she had no inkling of the nature of the business about which LaGuardia wanted to see her. Friday one of the mayor's secretaries telephoned and stated simply that LaGuardia wanted to see her.

Accompanied by her husband, Miss Bolin went to the city's fair building. The oath was administered in the panelled office of the mayor. The new justice admitted afterward she "naturally felt pleased."

She said she would be guided in her new job by humane principles and would try her best to iron out family difficulties. She learned a great deal while practicing in the domestic relations and children's courts, she declared. She began her duties Monday morning.

Her father, Gaius Bolin, and her brother, Gaius Bolin, Jr., practice law in partnership in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where she was born. She was admitted to the bar in 1932 and is a member of the executive boards of the Urban League and N.A.A.C.P. and also is affiliated with several civic and professional organizations.

Celebrate Negro Lawyers' Day in Harlem Churches

Under the auspices of the Nat yers' Day" was celebrated in hal churches last Sunday, with prom appearing as guest speakers at th

The stressing of the progress of Negro lawyers, many of whom are outstanding in their field, and the need of a closer relationship between the members of the race and the colored members of the profession provided the main theme of each of the speakers.

The habit of Negroes in many cases of employing white lawyers in preference to men of their own race was decried by the speakers and pleas for more consideration of colored lawyers were made at each service.

The Harlem Lawyers' Association, powerful local organization, cooperated with the program to the fullest extent, Attorney Albert C. Gilbert, president, being one of the principal speakers at St. Mark's M. E. Church, the Rev. Lorenzo H. King, pastor.

Other attorneys who spoke included Edward H. Watts, Richard E. Carey, Harrison S. Jackson and William T. Garvin, the latter being the New York regional director of the national association.

The churches and pastors who cooperated with the program included Abysinnian Baptist, the Rev. Adam C. Powell, pastor; Bulnal Bar Association, "Negro Lawlozen of Harlem's best known nt figures in the legal profession orning services.

ock M. E. Church, the Rev. Ingram Thomas, pastor; St. Martin's E. Church, the Rev. John H. Johnson, pastor; Mother A. M. E. Zion Church, the Rev. B. C. Robeson, pastor, and St. James' Presbyterian Church, the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor.

The National Bar Association, organized in 1925, of which Attorney William C. Houston of Washington, D. C., is president, has set aside April as an organization month and Sunday's program was in connection with this campaign.

Atty. Ruth Whitehead Whaley Wins Notable Victory For L. I. Client

Negro womanhood won a signal victory when the decision in the case of Mrs. Irma M. Ready of Jamaica was mailed to her attorney on Wednesday, November 22 from the Board of Appeals in the Department of Welfare. The decision scored the summary dismissal of Mrs. Ready from civil service appointment as warranted by the facts.."

Since her appointment to the Welfare Department in the Brooklyn District Office 65, some 15 months ago, Mrs. Ready, who lives at 107-08 108th drive, Jamaica, L. I., was considered as an average improving worker at regular supervision intervals during the time of her service.

She was the only colored worker at her station. It was not until July 13 when she received her formal notice of suspension charging incompetence, inadequate production of work, etc." that she had the first inkling of disturbance in her daily schedule. Following the "dismissal evaluation" the notice took effect immediately giving Mrs. Ready a chance to answer the notice before 3 p. m. the next day. But, before the 24-hour period ending at 3 p. m. the following day, November 14, a notice of "dismissal" was received.

Mrs. Ready retained Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, with offices at 277 Broadway, to represent her in the investigation of the charges in the necessary action. Through her attorney Mrs. Ready immediately answered the first 'dismissal evaluation" within the specified time and could not understand the receipt of the permanent dismissal confirming the tentative notification, before the 'answer" time had elapsed.

An appeal entered with the Appeal Board consisting of Osmand Fraenkel, chairman, Mable Leslie and Father William J. Kenelly was argued by the capable and diminutive woman attorney on Tuesday, November 14 at the Department's headquarters, 902 Broadway. This session gave the attorney the chance to recall, through actual record, that her client, Mrs. Ready, had the highest number of "N.A." not accepted for relief) cases in the office. This designation is supposed to be a "feather in the cap" of any investigator.

When interviewed at her home on Saturday afternoon Mrs. Whaley told a reporter from The New York Age: "We consider his a signal success in our office, because this is one of the very few times the higher board (in the same general Welfare Department within the civil service sanction) has reversed a lower departmental decision." She further said that her client would be notified of reinstatement and would probably be transferred to another office. The transferal will be most acceptable to Mrs. Ready, especially if it is more convenient to her home.

"This case has afforded me much pleasure since I did not expect to win it although I had made all of the proper preparations in detail. It was just that an appeal is seldom honored in a civil service controversy, Mrs. Whaley went on.

She has been arguing civil service appeals and other related cases since 1930. She is the head of the law firm and although her husband is an attorney she prefers to do her own work and has successfully represented him on occasion.

Mrs. Whaley is the first Negro woman graduate of the Fordham Law School and was honor student in her senior year. Her work has taken her into all branches of the New York Court system during her ten years of practice.

JUDGE BOLIN HOPES CHOICE WILL INSPIRE OTHER WOMEN

By BEN DAVIS, Jr., (Associate Editor, CNA)

THREE WEEKS after she took her seat on the bench, Judge Jane M. Bolin, 31-year-old Harlem woman, "very much likes her work" and hopes her appointment as Justice of the Domestic Relations Court will inspire women — Negro and white—to take a greater interest in public life.

She is the first Negro woman Judge in the history of the country. Her appointment by Mayor LaGuardia on July 22 set a new precedent, in recognizing the citizenship rights of the Negro. Negro women, who already suffer the indignities of membership in an oppressed race, also undergo the discriminatory handicaps of womanhood.

In addition to being an honor graduate of Wellesley College, and a fine student at Yale University law school, Judge Bolin is also very pretty. She has plenty of brains. Neither is she without social-consciousness.

It is a pleasure to watch her at work in the Domestic Relations Court at 15 E. 57th street, Manhattan. Observing her in action, one is struck by her patience, her infinite willingness to give "one more chance" to family people beset by all sorts of difficulties.

She speaks with dignity, quietness, modesty but with quick decisions. She is a member of the National Lawyers Guild.

PRAISES F.D.R. APPOINTMENTS

Interviewed in chambers, she expressed praise of President Roosevelt's recent appointments to the bench.

"I have personal knowledge of Judge William O. Douglas. He was one of my favorite professors at Yale. One thing to be sure of, he certainly knows the law. I think his appointment to the Supreme Court by President Roosevelt was excellent," she said.

She was very glad that the President had appointed William H. Hastie, young Negro attorney, to the Federal bench in the Virgin Islands.

"Yes, I think that was splendid. It broke the ground in the appointment of Negroes to the Federal courts, and therefore set a fine precedent," she commented.

Since that time Hastie, who was first an appointee of Secretary Harold I. Ickes in the Department of the Interior, has resigned the judgeship to become dean of Howard University Law School in Washington. Last week President Roosevelt appointed Herman E. Moore, Negro attorney of Chicago, to replace Judge Hastie.

One of 11 Justices

In school, Judge Bolin said, she had no particular preference in the field of law. But since she started practicing in New York City, six years ago, she has become distinctly interested in domestic relations. She became a specialist in this field during her service in the City Corporation Counsel's office.

Judge Bolin is one of 11 Justices in the Domestic Relations Courts. She is the first Negro—man or woman—to ever sit on the New York bench in this division. She sits in the courts of all five boroughs, rotating with her fellow Justices.

She comes from a family of lawyers. Her father is a practicing attorney in Poughkeepsie, her home, along with her brother, Gaines C. Bolin, Jr., also an attorney. Incidentally, her brother and Judge Hastie were classmates at Amherst College, graduating in 1925.

She lives at 35 W. 11th St., Harlem. Her husband, Attorney Ralph Mizelle (Judge Bolin likes her maiden name), holds a government position in Washington.

As Negro Lawyer Won Widow's Acquittal

Raymond Pace Alexander, court-appointed lawyer was successful in having Mrs. Stella Alfonsi, Italian mother of two children, acquitted in the poison death of her husband, after a sensational trial at Philadelphia. Mrs. Alfonsi has just posted $2,500 bond on two minor charges in the arsenic-ring murder cases. Attorney Alexander was the only lawyer to win acquittal in any of the thirteen cases that have been brought to trial thus far. Mrs. Alfonsi's mother Mrs. Christinia Liberti, kisses her daughter as she leaves the courtroom for home for the first time in thirteen months.

Passes Bar Exam

Orangeburg, S. C. May 7 - Thaddues B. Rowe, a 1935 graduate of South Carolina State College and a member of last June's graduation class of Howard University Law School, was one of the successful candidates who passed the recent Illinois Bar Examinations.

Attorney Rowe, a native of Orangeburg, S. C., is the son of Mrs. E. B. Rowe, instructor at State College, and the late Dr. H. D. Rowe of this city.

LAWYERS_ 1939

TENNESSEE

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
February 18, 1939

Webster Porter Named Law Group Director

Webster L. Porter, well known Knoxville Negro lawyer, has been named a director of region No. 9 of the National Bar association whose membership is composed of Negro lawyers from all sections of the United States. Region No. 9 includes the states of Tennessee Louisiana, Mississippi and Ar-

To Practice Law

THE DISTINCTION of being the first Negro woman to pass the Tennessee State Bar examination and receive a license to practice in that state belongs to Miss C. Vernette Grimes, above, secretary to the dean of women at Fisk University and head resident of one of the dormitories.

Miss Grimes came to Fisk in 1929 as secretary to the dean of the University. She became interested in law while doing stenographic work for the law firm of Bruce and Brewer of Muskogee, Oklahoma where she held a teaching position in the night school.

Miss Grimes took in formal legal training at Kent College of Law in Nashville, an accredited evening school of which Dr. Z. Alexander Loby is dean. Miss Grimes is the only woman to graduate from Kent College of Law and the only Negro woman to take the bar examination in Tennessee.

Becomes First Woman To Pass Tennessee Bar

NASHVILLE, — The distinction of being the first colored woman to pass the Tennessee State bar examinations and receive a license to practice in this State belongs to Miss C. Vernette Grimes, secretary to the dean of women at Fisk University.

She is also head resident of one of the girls' dormitories and is a graduate of the Kent College of Law here.

LAWYERS- 1939

TRINIDAD

NEW TRINIDAD BARRISTER

9-30-39

Miss Mona Rigsby, first Trinidad-born woman barrister, who was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme court.

File $100,000 Case In U. S. Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—(ANP)—The celebrated case of Cook vs. Lewis et al has been filed in the Supreme Court of the United States to reverse the decision of the Supreme Court of West Virginia. Litigation arising out of claims on land grants from the State of Virginia prior to the State of West Virginia was instituted as far back as 1872 in a case decided by the Supreme Court of West Virginia, besides litigation in the state and federal courts in that state. Cases arising out of the same subject matter have been filed in the Supreme Court of the United States in three such suits. This case is the fourth case to reach the Supreme Court of the United States.

The property involved is in the business district of Charleston, W. Va., and the surrounding mountains with well developed coal mines and oil wells, the value estimated to be $10,000,000. All the litigants are white and the petitioner is an heir to the original owners and members of artistocratic Southern artistocracy.

The attorneys for the petitioner are James E. White and S. A. T. Watkins of Chicago and T. G. Nutter of Charleston, all colored, who are opposing some of the best lawyers, not only in West Virginia, but in New York, where the financiers are interested in this developed property. The attorneys for the petitioner are holding their own, however, and the example set goes a long way to show that prejudicial bars are not deterrent to ability.

File $100.000 Case In U.S. Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—(ANP)—The celebrated case of Cook vs. Lewis et al has been filed in the Supreme court of the United States to reverse the decision of the Supreme Court of West Virginia. Litigation arising out of claims on land grants from the state of Virginia prior to the state of West Virginia was instituted as far back as 1872 in a case decided by the supreme court of West Virginia, besides litigation in the state and federal courts in that state. Cases arising out of the same subject matter have been filed in the supreme court of the United States in three such suits. This case is the fourth case to reach the supreme court of the United States. The property involved is in the business district of Charleston, W. Va., and the surrounding mountains with well developed coal mines and oil wells, the value estimated to be $10,000,000. All the litigants are white and the petitioner is an heir of the original owners and members of aristocratic Southern aristocracy. The attorneys for the petitioner are James E. White and S. A. T. Watkins of Chicago and T. G. Nutter of Charleston, all colored, who are opposing some of the best lawyers not only in West Virginia, but in New York, where the financiers are interested in this developed property. The attorneys for the petitioner are holding their own, however, and the example set goes a long way to show that prejudicial bars are not deterrent to ability.

END OF REEL